The Weekly Whig.

—AND—

REPUBLICAN.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1868.

POETRY.

Grant for President, Boys!

By the radiant stars above us,
Where the spirits live that love us,
By the green graves at our feet,
By the shout and song and chorus,
By the battle banner o'er us,
We pledge the traitors sure defeat.

By the red-stained soil we tread on,
By the sacred soil we bled on,
By the blood we freely shed,
By the valor of our brothers,
By the love we bear our mothers,
We follow where our fathers led.

By the dear ones at our altars,
By the faith that never falters,
By the hopes beyond the sky,
By the heaven that's bending o'er us,
By the martyrs gone before us,
We will conquer or we'll die!

By the battles, long and gory,
By the victory and glory
Which our hero brothers won,
By the souls that we inherit,
We will win and wear with merit
Mantles dropped at Lexington.

By the truth of song and sermon,
By the march we made with Sherman,
By the bullets Sigel sent,
By the fight and rout and rally,
Of Sheridan along the Valley,
Grant shall be our President.

[*Miles O'Riley.*

FROM MARY TO MARGARET.

A Saratoga Letter.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

Dear Margaret, come to the Springs!
Saratoga was never so gay;
So pack up your prettiest things,
And don't for a moment delay.
The Races are over, 'tis true;
But betting I think is a sin,
And "purses," for me and for you,
We've plenty of chances to win!

I've a couple of suitors on hand,
Both opulent, ugly and old;
The eldest is at your command,
(He's rather the richer I'm told,)
I mentioned your name and your style;
And said you were soon to be here;
He likes you—I know by his smile—
Do come and examine him, Dear!

I've only one rival and she—
So saucy and haughty and bold;
How forward such creatures can be
I'm certain you needn't be told;
Scarce over sixteen, I should say,
And yet with the wickedest wiles,
When gentlemen chance in her way,
She's fishing—the hussy!—for smiles!

The fashions!—ah!—innocent Meg!
To look at the dress I am in,
(The *panier* a two-bushel bag!)
You'd think me as ugly as sin!
And I'm learning the favorite way
Of walking—an elegant droop,
Which a horrid reporter they say,
Has christened the "cholera stoop!"

I meant a long letter at first,
But I really haven't the heart;
I hasten to tell you the worst—
(Was ever such impudent art?)
That sly little minx is engaged
To one of those elderly beaux;
And t'other,—I'm fairly enraged!—
The police were compelled to expose!

TRIFLES.

The but of a merry company—a butt of wine.

Satan's spiritual messenger—the spirit of corn.

The first persons in the fall trade—Adam and Eve.

"You must be economical my son. A pin a day is a groat a year, you know." "Then, father, I think I'll go ten-pins every day."

An ex-Confederate refuses to take oath to support the Constitution, because he says he has all he can do to support his wife and family.

Our aristocratic young ladies have taken to learning trades. Nearly every one of them has become a painter—of her own cheeks.

If you and your sweetheart vote upon the marriage question, you for it and she against it, don't flatter yourself as to its being a tie.

An English woman complained at the Tombs, the other day, of "ha rascal 'oo 'ad broke hinto 'er haffections hand robbed 'er hof 'er 'art."

Planchette is said to be not always reliable. A gentleman who was informed that it would answer anything bought one to answer the door bell, but found it wouldn't work.

A divine preached on Sunday morning from the text "Ye are the children of the devil," and in the afternoon by a funny coincidence, "Children obey your parents."

A certain fop, who was arguing with Diogenes on the immortality of the soul, asked him: "Now, where do you think I shall go after death?" "Wherever your tailors go," was the reply.

Three young men living in a Connecticut village, all of whom married against their parents' wishes have recently deserted their families. "Bad son bad husband; bad daughter bad wife," is a true old motto.

A young lady who teaches music in an academy in Western New York, sent an order to a publisher, recently, in which she had spelled the words very poorly. She apologized by adding a postscript, as follows: "You must eskews this letter, as I pla bi noat, but spel bi ear."

A young lady advertised for a dressing maid. One applied, and in response to the inquiry if she was quick, she replied, "Oh, so quick that I will engage to dress you every day in half an hour." "In half an hour," reiterated the young lady, "and what shall I do the rest of the day?"

An ill-named woman at Saratoga says that "some women dress to please each other; some to please men, or rather one man, for as a general thing they despise men's opinions on millinery; but the most dressy woman don't dress to please anybody; they dress to worry women."

Boggs likes a warm bed. One morning an agent for a patent fire-extinguisher tried to sell him a recipe. "Look here," said Boggs, "if you've got anything that'll save me getting out of bed in the cold every morning, to build a fire for my wife to get breakfast by, I'll buy it; but don't come around here trying to sell stuff to put 'em out, it's too much trouble to start 'em."

Cherubini was standing in a doorway, trying to shelter himself from the beating rain, under an umbrella rather the worse for wear. A gentleman passing in a cab recognized the maestro, and, pulling up, polite-

GEN. GRANT'S LETTER.

The letter of Gen. Grant, which we publish elsewhere, will generally be regarded as a noteworthy and timely document. Written during the siege of Vicksburg in 1863, in the freedom of private, confidential correspondence with his father, it bears evidence of that straight-forward, uncompromising integrity, and that modest simplicity which are so characteristic of the man. It is fortunate for the cause of truth and justice that the letter was not destroyed, as Gen. Grant modestly suggested it should be, as then one of the most remarkable and unexpected means for his defence from Democratic calumny would have been wanting—though we do not mean by this that other proofs for his complete vindication do not exist in ample measure.

This letter furnishes a refutation, as conclusive as it is singular, of a hundred calumnies which have been poured out upon him by the Democratic press. Without any—even the most improbable—evidence of the fact, he has been charged with speculating in cotton or granting permits to his friends to do so, to the detriment of the public service. There is not a soldier who served under him during the war, who does not know that the charge is atrociously, maliciously false—that there was no officer connected with the Union army while the war was in progress, whose skirts are clearer of this crime than his. Could Gen. Slocum and several other Democratic Generals say as much? And yet the charge has been repeated against him in the face of facts proving its utter improbability—nay, even the most shameless falsehood on the part of its authors.

Gen. Grant says: "I give no permits to buy cotton, and if I find any one engaged in the business, I send them out of the Department, and seize their cotton for the Government." Here is a key to the policy which governed his conduct during the whole war, when left to himself. He found his confidence abused by army followers—the same class who are now denouncing him as a dishonest speculator because they could not control him. He strongly disapproved of the policy adopted by the Government on this subject, and so hearty was his dislike of the "army followers" engaged in "speculating off the misfortunes of the country, and really aiding the enemy more than they could possibly do by open treason," that he declared "that they should be drafted at once and put in the first forlorn hope,"—and the people re-echo the sentiment. How natural then that he should be hated and maligned by the very class of whom he said this.

In another respect this letter is strikingly characteristic of its author. He modestly says:

"Were it not for the very natural desire of proving myself equal to anything expected of me, and the evidence my removal would afford that I was thought not equal to it, I would gladly accept a less responsible position. I have no desire to be an object of jealousy or envy, nor to have the war continue. *I want, and will do my part towards it, to put down the rebellion in the shortest possible time, without expecting or desiring any other recognition than a quiet approval of my course.*"

Here spoke the frank, generous-hearted soldier and true patriot. Here we have the key to the spirit which animated him through his whole career, and which still animates him. And then, as if alarmed by the freedom with which the strictures of the press had induced him to speak, he asks that the letter should be "destroyed," or at least "not shown to any one." The man who can thus quietly endure criticism and misconstruction, and unselfishly and unambitiously seek the good of his country, content only with the approval of his own conscience, is evidently worthy to be trusted, and so the people will declare at the polls in November next. Gen. Grant never showed more of the qualities of the true hero and patriot, than when he thus, in the privacy of confidential correspondence with his father, gave evidence of the purity and nobility of the motives by which he was controlled.

"THE Dutch have taken Holland," sneeringly remarked the New York *World* the day after the Vermont election. Again the Democracy are defeated in Maine by a majority 10,000 greater than one year ago, and the *World's* stale witticism failed to give it any consolation. With a more sober face, it merely congratulates its friends that they were not beaten as badly as they were in 1866, or as they might have been. Even this poor consolation will be taken from it in November, when it will again have occasion to announce that "the Dutch have taken Holland" in the Republican triumph throughout the country. We rather like the fashion. By all means let the "Dutch take Holland" in all the States. The loyal Germans throughout the country to whom the *World* evidently referred, in its contemptuous remark, will unquestionably do their part in keeping the Government in the hands of loyal men.

SOME of the Democratic papers in Missouri are boasting largely of a victory at Kansas City in the election of a Democratic Board of School Di-

The Quincy Whig.

BAILHACHE & PHILLIPS. QUINCY, ILLINOIS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1868. VOL. XXXI.---NO. 26.

THE VERDICT OF MAINE.

The very latest intelligence from Maine indicates that the majority for Chamberlain, the Republican candidate for Governor, will be 20,000 at the very least. The vote for the past ten years has been as follows:

	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.
1858	60,762	51,820	8,942
1859	56,361	44,373	11,988
1860	69,469	51,378	18,091
1861	57,457	40,482	16,993
1862	45,534	39,500	6,425
1863	68,299	50,583	17,716
1864, September	62,389	45,476	16,913
1864, November	61,803	44,211	17,592
1865	53,449	31,117	22,332
1866	69,636	41,939	27,687
1867	57,949	46,035	11,614

The average Republican majority in that time at the State elections, has been about 15,000. It will be seen, therefore, that the vote for this year shows an actual increase in the Republican majority, notwithstanding the extraordinary efforts of our Copperhead opponents to secure a different result, of more than five thousand.

The meaning of this verdict of the loyal men of the Pine Tree State, surpassing the majority at any previous State election by more than two thousand, and coming fresh upon the heels of the overwhelming triumph in Vermont, is unmistakable and palpable. It is a cheering pledge to Republicans elsewhere, both at the North and the South, not only that Maine will give a still greater majority for Grant and Colfax in November, but that every State which voted for Lincoln in 1864 will give a majority on the same side. In addition to this we may assume with confidence that nearly if not quite every Southern State will choose Grant Electors, so that the popular majority, as well as the majority in the Electoral College, will be greater for Grant and Colfax than for Abraham Lincoln four years ago. This is the lesson of the Vermont and the Maine elections, which, we believe, will be rendered still more impressive by the verdict of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Nebraska on the second Tuesday in October.

MR. HAMPTON, the enterprising editor of the Macomb (Ill.) *Journal*, tried the experiment of publishing a daily paper during the progress of the McDonough county fair last week, but judging from his "valedictory" at the close of the series, he does not seem to be very favorably impressed by the result. He says:

"With this morning's issue we close our daily journalism, having in the past three days learned some things of which we never dreamed about the newspaper business. We retire from the field a wiser if not a richer man. * * *

We think that it will be some time before we undertake again to give to Macomb a daily, unless, indeed, we should conclude, for the sake of "making money," to publish some advertising sheet, or variegated handbill—something that the majority of our tradesmen can appreciate, and we can afford to give away. Then it may be that we shall issue another series of dailies—until which time we bid our daily patrons good bye."

Those who imagine daily journalism to be an inexpensive luxury to be indulged by those who would enjoy uninterrupted and unlimited leisure, are likely to be undeceived after a brief experience.

GEO. H. PENDLETON seems to be dissatisfied because there were not more rebels in the New York Convention. In his speech at Centralia, last week, as reported in the Chicago *Times*, he said:

"It was said there had been many rebels in the New York Convention. *He wished there had been more.*"

As it was, there were quite enough unrepentant rebels at New York to control the action of the Convention—for proof of which see Wade Hampton's speech. And, as Seymour and Blair were the choice of these same rebels, we doubt whether Mr. Pendleton's chances would have been better if their number had been doubled. At all events, he will have the satisfaction of knowing that every rebel will vote with him for the nominees of the New York Convention.

THE feelings of the Democracy are greatly outraged because Governor Brown, of Georgia, Gen. Longstreet, and a few others who supported the rebellion, are advocating the election of Gen. Grant. They seem to think that a traitor has no right to belong to any party except the Democratic; and in this they are right, so long as he does not repent of his treason. They should feel consoled for the loss of such men as Brown and Longstreet by the fact that they still have Wade Hampton, Fort Pillow Forrest, Beauregard, and all the unrepentant traitors, besides having been reinforced by the desertion of Frank Blair, the most truculent and blood-thirsty of them all.

THE *Herald* is in ecstacies over the Pendleton mass meeting at Springfield on Thursday last. In an article on the subject, it says:

"We see that a telegraphic dispatch in the WHIG of last evening, estimates the number at 40,000. If it had doubled those figures, it would have come nearer the truth."

The estimate referred to was that

DEMOCRATIC CLAP-TRAP ABOUT TAXATION.

There is no more transparent and absurd plitical clap-trap to be found anywhere, than the following "plank" on the financial question from the platform of the Copperhead Democracy constructed at New York:

"EQUAL TAXATION OF EVERY SPECIES OF PROPERTY, according to its real value, including Government bonds and other public securities."

All the direct taxes imposed by the General Government are collected through the Internal Revenue Department, and go to the payment of the principal and interest of the national debt and the current expenses of the Government. This includes the tax on incomes and a few manufactured articles, the principal of which are spirits and the various classes of fermented liquors, tobacco, &c. Up to a few months ago, in consequence of the exigencies of the Government resulting from the Democratic war, taxes were levied upon a large class of manufactured articles and manufacturers. But never has it been the policy of the Government to tax the property of the farmer and the productions of his labor. At all times his farm, his horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, wheat, corn, his tools and implements of husbandry, etc., and the house and lot of the mechanic have been free from this burden. It was only when the farmer's or mechanic's income reached a certain amount in excess of the expenses necessary to produce it, and through the consumption of a few manufactured articles, or when his wealth enabled him to use his carriage and plate and other articles of luxury, that the expense of supporting the General Government reached this class at all. The large majority of them were therefore practically exempt.

A few months ago Congress enacted a law repealing the tax on most articles of manufacture, allowing it to remain only on spirits, fermented liquors, gas, matches, and a few others which are not regarded as being of prime necessity, thus giving evidence of their purpose to relieve the industry of the country as rapidly as the financial necessities of the Government will allow. The result of this repeal is, that scarcely one farmer or mechanic in a hundred is taxed, either directly or indirectly, for the support of the General Government and the payment of the public debt. On the contrary, this burden falls exclusively upon the wealthy, or those whose business is not of prime necessity to the welfare of society and whose profits enable them to pay the tax without inconvenience.

Now if the Democratic party are honest in their declaration above quoted, they are pledged to take a large part of this tax from the shoulders of the wealthy and prosperous, and impose it upon the masses of the people who are neither. In other words, they pledge themselves not only to re-enact the oppressive revenue laws which were repealed last spring, imposing stamp duties upon every class of manufacture, but they promise to do more. If they get control of the Government, they promise to assess upon the farmer's farm, his horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and other stock, his wheat and other grain, and his implements of husbandry, and upon the mechanic's and laborer's house and lot, the same tax that is levied upon the rich man's carriage and silver ware. They propose to tax the poor man's silver watch in the same proportion as the rich man's gold and jewelled one. They propose to tax the poor widow's bed at the same rate as the rich man's piano, and her single set of silver teaspoons, in the same ratio as the superabundant plate of the millionaire. Farmers, mechanics and laborers, remember that this is what the Democracy pledge themselves to do. Will you vote to impose this burdensome tax upon yourselves, already sufficiently burdened with the support of yourselves and families, or will you approve that policy which imposes the support of the General Government upon the wealthy and those who manufacture and consume those articles which are deemed luxuries?

GEO. H. PENDLETON, evidently regards the canvass in Ohio as hopeless, in view of his conclusion to make speeches in Illinois, after telegraphing to Gen. McClernand, as he did, a few weeks ago, that "the condition of the canvass in Ohio is such that I withdraw all my appointments in Illinois." But he seems to have found the prospect as hopeless

GEN. LOGAN AT CARBONDALE—A THRILLING INCIDENT.

The Republican mass meeting at Carbondale, (Gen. Logan's home) on Thursday last, is represented to have been the largest gathering ever assembled south of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. The loyal men of "Egypt" were out in their might, and their enthusiasm corresponded with their numbers, and the glorious intelligence from Maine. At the close of the morning meeting an event of thrilling interest occurred, which is thus described in a special dispatch to the Chicago *Republican*:

"It was announced that the Illinois flag of the Thirty-First Infantry would be presented by the remaining members of that regiment to their first commander, Gen. Logan—was interesting and as it was an unexpected item in the programme. It was a touching spectacle to see the few remaining members of that regiment gather around their bullet-riddled, battle-torn and bloody banner, that had been borne to victory at Belmont, Donelson, and on other fields of glory, and with dewy eyes witness its presentation to their old commander. Rev. Mr. Catt, formerly Chaplain of the regiment, in a few almost inaudible but eloquent words, presented the flag, and Gen. Logan responded in words that I would were written on the hearts of every Boy in Blue—burning words—words full of pathos and solemnity, during the delivery of which there was not a dry eye within the hearing of his voice. Indeed the great deep of every heart was broken up, and when their former leader, his eye beaming with tears in memory of the brave boys who died for that flag, appealed to the members present in behalf of their memory to support the glorious cause with their ballots which they defended with their blood, every heart cried, Amen."

PENDLETON IN SPRINGFIELD.

The Democratic papers make a great blow about the size of the Pendleton mass meeting in Springfield on the 17th. To give our readers a correct idea of the meeting, and the elements of which it was composed, we cull a few paragraphs from the *State Journal*, as follows:

THE NUMBER PRESENT.

Sundry enthusiastic graybacks estimated the number in the procession at many thousands, but this was wide of the mark, as the following statistics, furnished by a reliable gentleman, who counted the men, etc., as the procession passed along the streets, will show—

Persons on foot	710
Fenians and their band	131
Horsemen, boys, marshals and aids	388
Persons in wagons, etc	1,316
Total	2,545
Number of carriages, wagons, etc	203

Then the great procession, which was to be the largest ever seen in the State, dwindled down to 2,545 persons, men, women and children—all told.

Great preparations having been made for a torchlight procession in the evening, on the arrival of the time, a procession was formed, and after marching through several of the principal streets, the men gradually dropped out of the line of march, and left for home. The procession numbered 1168 torches, and made a fine appearance, though not better than has been witnessed in this city on several other occasions.

While the Copperhead procession was passing along Washington street yesterday, we heard a man, whose erect carriage and firm tread proclaimed him a veteran soldier, give his estimate of the passing crowd. Said he: "Pshaw, I've seen ten times as many Democrats down South—all having guns, and all dressed in grey."

A COINCIDENCE:

Among the mottoes carried in the procession yesterday, was one in front of the delegation from Lincoln, bearing this legend: "We vote as we fought." We are informed by a gallant soldier, a resident of Lincoln, that the man who carried that motto was an ex-rebel soldier, captured in Virginia by the Eighth Illinois Cavalry. Yes, he'll vote as he fought.

PATENT RECRUITING.

In all countries, and for all causes, it has heretofore been the method for leaders to first raise recruits, and then clothe them. But the Copperhead leaders of this section have invented a new plan which we make public for the benefit of the party generally who usually find themselves reduced to like expedients. Failing to find soldiers to lend respectability to their gathering yesterday, the fuglemen have for weeks been buying up all the army clothing which they could find in the market, after exhausting which, they had the impudence to apply to a number of loyal soldiers for the loan of their battle-stained uniforms. These uniforms were needed to deck out a number of hirelings who never smelt powder in their lives, and who were to be paraded as veteran soldiers supporting Seymour and Blair. But the ruse exposed itself. Not a person who yesterday witnessed the "evolutions" of the "veterans" but immediately detected the "ass within the lion's hide."

A VALUABLE statement concerning national banks, has just been prepared from official figures, for the Republican Congressional Committee, to refute the statements of Democrats that the Government has virtually given large subsidies to these banks. It has been compiled from the report of all the national banks in the country, from which the following appears:

Total capital invested in national banks, $422,804,666; taxes paid to United States, $2,525,607; average rate of tax on capital paid to United States, 2½ per cent.; taxes paid to and assessed by the State authorities, $8,813,127; average rate per cent. of State taxation, 2½; total tax paid the

SINGLETON VS. JAKE THOMPSON AND THE QUINCY HERALD.

Some weeks ago the WHIG published a forged, fraudulent letter, purporting to have been written by a man named Thompson, charging that Gen. Singleton had received from some rebel authority some $13,000 that he had never accounted for. As soon as he saw it in the WHIG, Gen. Singleton publicly pronounced it to be a forgery and a fraud, so far as it had any application to him, and the WHIG itself, when it published it, confessed that it had been "mutilated." How, WHEN OR BY WHOM THE LETTER WAS MUTILATED, THE WHIG HAS NEVER EXPLAINED, although called on several times to do so.—*Quincy Herald, Sept. 16.*

In its issue of August 22d, the *Herald* referring to the same subject, said:

The WHIG, sometime ago, published a letter against Gen. Singleton, WHICH IT OPENLY CONFESSED IT HAD "MUTILATED," so that nobody could tell what the letter was about and to whom it referred.

We confess that we rather enjoy the *Herald's* style of falsehood. There is an *abandon* and utter contempt for probabilities about them that is absolutely refreshing. And, then, they have the rare merit of invariably contradicting each other, thus relieving those whom it would libel of all trouble of disproving its statements. For instance, it said that "Gen. Singleton went to Canada 'to confer with the Commissioners of the rebel Government;'" and a few days afterwards declared that it "never said any such thing." It even went further, and, in the face of Gen. Singleton's confession in his Rock Island speech, that he did "go to Canada to see the rebel officials there," it declared that "nobody believed it when the charge was made, and nobody believes it now." Again, it contradicted its chief by claiming that his mission to Richmond was a success, and again that it was "partially successful;" while Singleton himself confesses that he "failed."

So, in this instance, the *Herald* a few weeks ago declared that "*it* (the WHIG) *openly confessed it had 'mutilated'*" the Thompson letter, and now it contradicts its own statement by saying that "how, when or *by whom the letter was mutilated*, the WHIG *has never explained*"—thus saving us the trouble of contradiction.

But this is not the only contradiction of itself and its chief to be found in the brief extract quoted at the head of this article. Singleton, in his Rock Island speech, did not deny the genuineness of the Thompson letter. On the contrary, by implication, he recognized the fact that the original was on file among the records in the "Bureau of Military Justice." He did say, however, that "the whole letter, *as relates to me*, (Gen. Singleton) is a base fabrication," and his friends, without denying the authenticity of the letter (for they knew better), sought to make the impression that it related to another Singleton—Otho R. Singleton, of Mississippi. The *Herald*, with its usual blundering, before coming to the conclusion that it was necessary to denounce the Thompson letter as a "fraud" and a "forgery," attempted to show that the charges contained in it were perfectly consistent with legitimate "real estate" transactions. Now it foolishly mars the game of Gen. Singleton and his friends by conceding that the Thompson letter, charged "that Gen. Singleton (not Otho R. Singleton, of Mississippi) had received from some rebel authority (not in the way of 'real estate' transactions, as it first claimed) some $13,000 that he had never accounted for." We leave Gen. Singleton to settle with the *Herald* the question whether the Thompson letter did refer to some one else—though the public will be inclined to make up their minds on this subject without regard to the opinions or contradictions of either. But it is evident that he must take his organ in hand and, if he would not have all his secrets exposed and his plots defeated, compel it either to silence or to give forth more harmonious music.

How true it is that a certain class need good memories, if they would avoid the exposure of their own falsehoods!

THE comments of the Democratic press, in advance of the election in Maine are instructive in the light of subsequent events. The New York *World*, on the 7th—one week before the election—ventured the following prediction:

That the approaching election will reduce the majority to some *five thousand*, is, we think, certain as the election day comes, notwithstanding the great exertions and the enormous amount of money which the Radicals are sending to that State to control the result.

The day of the Maine election, the Alton *Democrat* talked in this fashion:

If we can knock down the twenty odd thousand majority which Lincoln received over McClellan in 1864 to *fifty en or eighteen thousand, we shall be doing well*; and the fact will be clearly established that the reaction which has spread without a break from Connecticut to Oregon, is still progressing.

But the Republican majority was not "knocked down" to "five thou-

GEN. GRANT.

A Characteristic Private Letter from Gen. Grant to his Father.

The following letter, written by Gen. Grant to his father during the Vicksburg campaign, and never intended for the public eye, has just appeared in print:

MILLIKEN'S BEND, LA., April 21, 1863.

DEAR FATHER: Your letter of the 7th of April has just this day reached me. I hasten to answer your interrogations. When I left Memphis, with my past experience, I prohibited trade below Helena. Trade to that point had previously been opened by the Treasury Department. *I give no permits to buy cotton, and if I find any one engaged in the business, I send them out of the Department, and seize their cotton for the Government.* I have given a few families permission to leave the country and take with them, so far as Memphis, their cotton. In doing this I have been deceived by unprincipled speculators, who have successfully smuggled themselves along with the army in spite of orders prohibiting them, and have been compelled to suspend this favor to persons anxious to get out of Dixie.

I understand that the Government had adopted some plan to regulate getting the cotton out of the country. I do not know what plan they have adopted, but am satisfied that any that can be adopted, except for the Government to take the cotton themselves, and rule out speculators, will be a bad one. I feel *all army followers who are engaged in speculating off the misfortunes of their country, and really aiding the enemy more than they possibly could do by open treason, should be drafted at once and put in the first forlorn hope.*

I move my headquarters to New Carthage to-morrow. The whole country is under water, except strips of land behind the levees, along the rivers and bayous, and makes operations almost impossible. I struck upon a plan which I thought would give me a foothold on the east bank of the Mississippi, before the enemy could offer any great resistence. But the difficulty of the last one and a half miles next to Carthage, makes it so tedious, that the enemy cannot fail to discover my plans. I am doing my best and am full of hope for complete success. Time has been consumed, but it was absolutely impossible to avoid it. An attack upon the rebel works at any time since I arrived here must inevitably have resulted in a loss of a large portion of my army, if not in an entire defeat. There were but two points of land, Haines' Bluff and Vicksburg itself, out of water at any place from which troops could march. These are thoroughly fortified, and it would be folly to attack them as long as there is a prospect of turning their position. I never expect to have any army under my command whipped, unless it is very badly whipped and I can't help it, but I have no idea of being driven to do a desperate or foolish act by the howling of the press. It is painful to me, as a matter of course, to see the course pursued by some of the papers. But there is no one less disturbed by them than myself. *I have never sought a large command, and have no ambitious end to accomplish. Were it not for the very natural desire of proving myself equal to anything expected of me*, and the evidence my removal would afford that I was not thought equal to it, *I would gladly accept a less responsible position.* I have no desire to be an object of envy or jealousy, nor to have this war continue. I want, and will do my part toward it, to put down the rebellion in the shortest possible time, *without expecting or desiring any other recognition than a quiet approval of my course.*

I beg that you will destroy this letter; at least, do not show it.

Julia and the children are here, but will go up by the first good boat. I sent for her to come down and get instructions about some business I want attended to, and see no immediate prospect of attending to myself.

ULYSSES.

Insult to a Superior Officer Justified by a Court Martial.

[Washington (Sept. 17) special to Missouri Democrat.]

A majority of the army officers in the city are very indignant over what they understand to be the findings of a court martial recently convened in this city by the President for the trial of Lieut. J. J. Payne, of the Fifth Cavalry, of which Gen. French is President. It appeared in evidence that Payne was sent to Knoxville, Tennessee, by Gen. G. H. Thomas, and that while there he conducted himself as a blatant rebel. General Thomas wrote him a reprimand. This Payne caused to be published in a Knoxville paper, coupled with gross insults and abuse of the General. The latter wrote a second letter, which Payne also published. Payne then wrote an insulting letter to Gen. Thomas, charging, among other things, that the General, in one of his letters, had asserted that to support the President disqualified an officer for duty. This was shown to be false. The court, it is understood, found that the allegations made against Payne involving the above facts were true, but no criminality attached to his action, and therefore acquitted him. This is deemed on all sides one of the most remarkable findings ever given, and as a grave insult to Gen. Thomas, which no one outside the court has been found to apologize for.

Copperhead Riot at Augusta, Me.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 14—10 p. m.—A mob fight occurred here at 4 p. m. Several men were injured. The

MISSOURI ITEMS.

Atchison is infested by a gang of thieves and burglars.

About $70,000 of the debt of St. Joseph has been funded.

A young lady was burned to death in Harrison county, a few days ago, by burning fluid.

A colony of emigrants from Luzerne county, Penn., are preparing to settle in Missouri.

Judge Button, one of the pioneer settlers of Western Missouri, died at his residence near Kansas city on Sunday.

$100,000, instead of $40,000, as reported, were in the treasure box recently stolen from Wells, Fargo & Co., near Green river.

A stranger recently from the mountains and intoxicated was garroted and robbed in an alley at St. Joseph Tuesday night.

The Andrew county Fair opened at Savannah on Tuesday last. Owing to the unfavorable weather the attendance was not large.

The postoffice at Chillicothe was broken into Monday night, and a large number of letters were rifled, some of them containing money.

The St. Joseph *Herald* of the 17th, notices a rumor that a farmer, about five miles south of St. Joseph, had been hung by several bushwhackers.

St. Joseph has been created into a diocese by the Catholic church, and Bishop Hogan, of Chillicothe, has been appointed Bishop resident in that city.

Joel Martin, charged with the killing of a man named Maddox, in Clay county, a couple of weeks ago, has been committed in jail to await his trial.

A school teacher, named Page, was killed by lightning Monday afternoon, near Savannah. He was riding on the road, and the stroke which killed him also killed his horse.

On Monday evening last, a farmer of Andrew county, named Mace, was killed by lightning, on his farm, about three miles southwest of Savannah. A valuable horse was also killed at the same time.

Judge Henry A. Clover has declined the Republican nomination for Judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri, and the name of Hon. Warren Currier has been placed upon the ticket instead.

Wm. Machlor, a German, died at the American House in St. Joseph on Sunday night, under suspicious circumstances. A Coroner's jury, however, brought in a verdict of death from natural causes.

A gentleman named Vaughn, living near Paris, fell from a train Wednesday afternoon, on the H. & St. Joe. Railroad, and was severely injured. He was brought to the Missouri House, and this morning it is thought he will recover.

In Kansas City there is a man who is 117 years old. He is an old trapper, and his name is Fernauce. He was 25 years old when the Declaration of Independence was made, and 64 at the battle of New Orleans, in which he took part under Old Hickory Jackson.

A NEW MOTOR.

An Important Discovery by Capt. Ericsson—Solar Heat the Motive Power.

[From the New York Times.]

It has been reserved for the distinguished engineer, Capt. Ericsson, to supply a new fuel in the place of coal, and a new motor in the place of steam. His device is as novel in conception as it promises to be astounding in result. In brief, his scheme is to collect and concentrate the radiating heat of the sun, and to use it for the production of motive power. He feeds his furnace, so to speak, from the sun. This motor he calls the *Solar Engine.*

The first public announcement of the success of this extraordinary device—for the "solar engines," kept in motion solely by the sun's radiant heat, have been actually constructed by him and successfully operated—was made by Capt. Ericsson to the Swedish University of Lund at its late centennial celebration. From his communication to that body it appears that for several years this engineer has been experimenting with the view of concentrating the sun's heat as to obtain from it a practical motive power. At length, at the beginning of the present year, he was able to construct three "solar engines," of which the first was driven by steam formed by the concentration of the heat of the solar rays, and the other two by the expansion of atmospheric air, heated directly by concentrated radiant heat. He shows that such is the enormous development of solar heat, an area of ten feet square on the sun's surface will drive a real steam engine of 45,984 horse power, demanding a consumption of more than 100,000 pounds of coal every hour." But, of course, interesting as are these new studies of the sun's heating power, his statistics regarding the possible concentration of the sun's heat on the *earth's* surface are still more so. And, without going into the process, we may briefly say that Capt. Ericsson's experiments show that the concentration of solar heat on ten feet square (or 100 square feet of surface) develops a power exceeding one-horse power. If, therefore, he adds, a Swedish square mile were covered with these solar engines, "64,800 engines, each 100 horse power," could be kept in motion by the radiant heat of the sun thus collected.

The audacity of this enterprise and the incalculable reach of its results are alike bewildering; but it is already, as we have said, a practical success, insomuch that Mr. Delamater, proprietor of the well-known Delamater iron-works, declares, in a late scientific publication, that "before the termination of the present season bread will be prepared from flour ground by the solar engine!"

The exact nature of the concentrating mechanism invented by Capt. Ericson is not yet apparently made public; but the result, in general terms, is, as has been said, to collect a force equal to a horse power from the sun's heat on every 100 square

ILLINOIS ITEMS.

They are building a horse-railroad at Rock Island.

A paper mill is in operation at Elsah, Jersey county.

The Knox County Fair commences at Knoxville on the 27th.

The people of Peoria are discussing the construction of a horse railway in that city.

The residence of Postmaster Davis, of Carlinville, was entirely destroyed by fire on Saturday night.

The Chicago *Journal* says 146,000 packages of peaches have arrived in Chicago during the last eight days.

Mr. Lutz, of Peoria, had his left hand arm injured by the explosion of a rifle, while hunting, on Saturday.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company are running between thirty and forty freight and passenger trains daily.

The expense of conducting the business of Jersey county is $45,000 per year—$18,012 more than that of Macoupin county.

The residence of Deputy Sheriff Hart, at Belleville, was robbed last Sunday night of a coat, an overcoat and a silver watch.

It is proposed to consolidate the Rockfort, Rock Island and St. Louis Road, with the St. Louis, Alton and Rock Island Road.

A man named McVay has been arrested at Mt. Vernon for counterfeiting five-cent pieces. He carried on his operations in the woods.

A little son of Thomas Dewey, at Peoria, was fatally scalded by the upsetting of a cup of coffee upon his neck and breast, on Sunday morning of last week.

A girl named Maggie Dodds, at Pekin, on Wednesday last, was terribly if not fatally burned by the explosion of coal oil with which she was lighting a fire.

The grasshoppers have made their appearance in Ogle county. A correspondent writes that they can be seen in large numbers flying from the west toward the east.

The Macomb *Journal* says that Mr. Asahel Russell, near Bardolph, in McDonough county, has three acres of English hops in bearing. The proceeds of the crop are estimated at $1,200.

Three prisoners escaped from the Iroquois jail, last week, by knocking down the jailor. One was recaptured. Of the two who escaped, one was charged with murder and the other with burglary.

Last week, Edward Howard, an inoffensive colored man in Pekin, was attacked by three Democratic ruffians and beaten almost to death. They were afterwards arrested and fined $25 and costs.

Three prisoners broke jail at Middleport, Iroquois county, week before last, by knocking down the jailor. One was recaptured, but the other two, one of whom was charged with murder escaped.

Messrs. Aldrich & Co., of Lowell, Mass., are building a cotton factory at Marseilles, on the upper Illinois. It will contain 160 looms, 4,000 spindles, and have a capacity of 4,000 yards of cloth per day.

At Peoria, on Wednesday last, some boys threw stones at a horse ridden by a boy named Wm. Ward, causing the horse to run away and threw his rider. Young Wade's arm was broken by the fall.

The editors of the Genesee *Republican* and the Keithsburg *Observer* are boasting the possession of tall stalks of corn. The former has one 14½ feet high, and the latter has discovered one 15 feet 2½ inches.

The Peoria *Transcript* announces that arrangements have been concluded in New York which secure beyond doubt the completion of the railroad between that place and Rock Island at an early day.

It must have a morbid taste which induced the parents to exhibit at the McLean county fair, last week, a child 28 months old, with a head said to be only three inches in circumfrence. It was from Ed Paso.

A freight train on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw railroad, was thrown down an embankment, two miles west of Washington, on Thursday last, by a broken rail. Four cars were badly broken up. No one was hurt.

A gentleman from the country who had drawn $100 from a bank in Jacksonville, was robbed of the amount on his way home in the evening by three highwaymen who met him near the County fair grounds.

A man named O'Connor, convicted of robbing a bank at Tremont, a few months ago, escaped by jumping from a moving train near Trenton, Bureau county, on Wednesday last, while on his way to Joliet in charge of the Sheriff of Tazewell county.

The river tunnel on Washington street at Chicago, has been arched 665 feet. Only 225 feet remain to be arched, of which a considerable portion has already been excavated. It will cost half a million, and will be completed next Spring.

The body of a murdered man was found in the Ohio river at Shawneetown, on Wednesday last. He had been hanged in an old house on the bank of the river, and the body dragged to the bank and thrown in, bricks being fastened to it to sink.

Chas. Eddress, an employe in the woolen mill at Lincoln, on Tuesday last was caught by a belt in the first story of the mill and carried violently upward and over a pulley, breaking an arm and leg, and badly mutilating his body generally. He expired in a few moments.

The Lewiston *Union*, tells of a cottonwood tree, in Fulton county, which is 31 years old, has been topped five times, and is now 80 feet high. 2½ feet above the ground it measures 14 feet in circumference, and its branches extend over a space of ground 79 feet in diameter.

In Kankakee county, on Wednesday last, John Savoie, while oiling the jack wheel of a threshing machine, had his left leg caught some way in the cogs of the wheel, tearing

I hasten to tell you the worst—
(Was ever such impudent art?)
That sly little minx is engaged
To one of those elderly beaux;
And Father,—I'm fairly enraged!—
The police were compelled to expose!

TRIFLES.

The but of a merry company—a butt of wine.

Satan's spiritual messenger—the spirit of corn.

The first persons in the fall trade—Adam and Eve.

"You must be economical my son. A pin a day is a groat a year, you know." "Then, father, I think I'll go ten-pins every day."

An ex-Confederate refuses to take oath to support the Constitution, because he says he has all he can do to support his wife and family.

Our aristocratic young ladies have taken to learning trades. Nearly every one of them has become a painter—of her own cheeks.

If you and your sweetheart vote upon the marriage question, you for it and she against it, don't flatter yourself as to its being a tie.

An English woman complained at the Tombs, the other day, of "ha rascal 'oo 'ad broke hintn 'er haffections hand robbed 'er hof 'er 'art."

Planchette is said to be not always reliable. A gentleman who was informed that it would answer anything bought one to answer the door bell, but found it wouldn't work.

A divine preached on Sunday morning from the text "Ye are the children of the devil," and in the afternoon by a funny coincidence, "Children obey your parents."

A certain fop, who was arguing with Diogenes on the immortality of the soul, asked him: "Now, where do you think I shall go after death?" "Wherever your tailors go," was the reply.

Three young men living in a Connecticut village, all of whom married against their parents' wishes have recently deserted their families. "Bad son bad husband; bad daughter bad wife," is a true old motto.

A young lady who teaches music in an academy in Western New York, sent an order to a publisher, recently, in which she had spelled the words very poorly. She apologized by adding a postcript, as follows: "You must eskows this letter, as I pla bi noat, but spel bi ear."

A young lady advertised for a dressing maid. One applied, and in response to the inquiry if she was quick, she replied, "Oh, so quick that I will engage to dress you every day in half an hour." "In half an hour," reiterated the young lady, "and what shall I do the rest of the day?"

An ill-named woman at Saratoga says that "some women dress to please each other; some to please men, or rather one man, for as a general thing they despise men's opinions on millinery; but the most dressy woman don't dress to please anybody; they dress to worry women."

Boggs likes a warm bed. One morning an agent for a patent fire-extinguisher tried to sell him a recipe. "Look here," said Boggs, "if you've got anything that'll save me getting out of bed in the cold every morning, to build a fire for my wife to get breakfast by, I'll buy it; but don't come around here trying to sell stuff to put 'em out, it's too much trouble to start 'em."

Cherubini was standing in a doorway, trying to shelter himself from the beating rain, under an umbrella rather the worse for wear. A gentleman passing in a cab recognized the maestro, and, pulling up, politely placed the vehicle at his disposal. Cherubini accepted the offer; and the kindly stranger, who had acted thus solely in the interests of art, on taking Cherubini's place in the doorway, requested the loan of the umbrella. "I never lend my umbrella," returned Cherubini, and drove off.

An actress, who is a reputed chatterbox the other day sent for her doctor with all speed. She declared herself ill, and wanted him to write the requisite certificate.

"I do not know that there is any thing the matter," was the reply. "Let me feel your pulse—just so—a little quiet will set you to rights very soon."

"But I assure you, doctor, I am ill; look at my tongue."

The doctor looked.

"Well, I see, my dear Miss ——, it is like you: a little quiet will do it good."

On Friday evening of last week a daughter of E. J. Allen attempted to cross the track of the Chicago and Alton railroad, four miles north of Wilmington, just before the evening train, and was run over and killed. Near Joliet, on the same road, Saturday evening, a son of James Sullivan, about eleven years old, was run over and wounded so that he died in a few hours.

There are in the counties of Lee, Whiteside, Bureau and Henry, some one hundred thousand acres of swamp and overflowed lands, usually called the Winnebago swamps, which lands in their present condition are of but little value; and it has been decided to ask such legislation as will enable the counties to act in a general system of drainage, by making a channel for Green river.

est speculator because they could not control him. He strongly disapproved of the policy adopted by the Government on this subject, and so hearty was his dislike of the "army followers" engaged in "speculating off the misfortunes of the country, and really aiding the enemy more than they could possibly do by open treason," that he declared "that they should be drafted at once and put in the first forlorn hope,"—and the people re-echo the sentiment. How natural then that he should be hated and maligned by the very class of whom he said this.

In another respect this letter is strikingly characteristic of its author. He modestly says:

"Were it not for the very natural desire of proving myself equal to anything expected of me, and the evidence my removal would afford that I was thought not equal to it, I would gladly accept a less responsible position. I have no desire to be an object of jealousy or envy, nor to have the war continue. *I want, and will do my part towards it, to put down the rebellion in the shortest possible time, without expecting or desiring any other recognition than a quiet approval of my course.*"

Here spoke the frank, generous-hearted soldier and true patriot. Here we have the key to the spirit which animated him through his whole career, and which still animates him. And then, as if alarmed by the freedom with which the strictures of the press had induced him to speak, he asks that the letter should be "destroyed," or at least "not shown to any one." The man who can thus quietly endure criticism and misconstruction, and unselfishly and unambitiously seek the good of his country, content only with the approval of his own conscience, is evidently worthy to be trusted, and so the people will declare at the polls in November next. Gen. Grant never showed more of the qualities of the true hero and patriot, than when he thus, in the privacy of confidential correspondence with his father, gave evidence of the purity and nobility of the motives by which he was controlled.

"The Dutch have taken Holland," sneeringly remarked the New York *World* the day after the Vermont election. Again the Democracy are defeated in Maine by a majority 10,000 greater than one year ago, and the *World's* stale witticism failed to give it any consolation. With a more sober face, it merely congratulates its friends that they were not beaten as badly as they were in 1866, or as they might have been. Even this poor consolation will be taken from it in November, when it will again have occasion to announce that "the Dutch have taken Holland" in the Republican triumph throughout the country. We rather like the fashion. By all means let the "Dutch take Holland" in all the States. The loyal Germans throughout the country to whom the *World* evidently referred, in its contemptuous remark, will unquestionably do their part in keeping the Government in the hands of loyal men.

Some of the Democratic papers in Missouri are boasting largely of a victory at Kansas City in the election of a Democratic Board of School Directors. This is the only consolation they have for their defeat in Maine. But there is better ground for their rejoicing than might at first seem. They thus obtain control of the public schools of Kansas City. Education is the enemy of Democracy, and ignorance is its best friend. They will thus have the opportunity more or less directly to discourage the former and encourage the latter by making war upon the schools; and this the Democracy have invariably endeavored to do whenever they have obtained municipal control. So it will seem, as we sadly confess, that there is reason for the rejoicing of the Democracy over the result at Kansas City, since the party now have an opportunity of destroying the schools and perpetuating their power based upon popular ignorance.

Intelligence of a highly interesting character from Dr. Hall's Arctic Expedition has reached New York. Dr. Hall is reported to have discovered traces of the last survivors of Sir John Franklin's expedition, Captain Crosier and a steward of one of the vessels having died near Southampton Island in 1864. Relics of the unfortunate navigators are in the hands of Dr. Hall.

The Union Pacific Railroad is reported completed 824 miles west from Omaha, and running to that point.

majority, as well as the majority in the Electoral College, will be greater for Grant and Colfax than for Abraham Lincoln four years ago. This is the lesson of the Vermont and the Maine elections, which, we believe, will be rendered still more impressive by the verdict of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Nebraska on the second Tuesday in October.

Mr. Hampton, the enterprising editor of the Macomb (Ill.) *Journal*, tried the experiment of publishing a daily paper during the progress of the McDenough county fair last week, but judging from his "valedictory" at the close of the series, he does not seem to be very favorably impressed by the result. He says:

With this morning's issue we close our daily journalism, having in the past three days learned some things of which we never dreamed about the newspaper business. We retire from the field a wiser if not a richer man * * *

We think that it will be some time before we undertake again to give to Macomb a daily, unless, indeed, we should conclude, for the sake of "making money," to publish some advertising sheet, or variegated handbill—something that the majority of our tradesmen can appreciate, and we can afford to give away. Then it may be that we shall issue another series of dailies—until which time we bid our daily patrons good bye.

Those who imagine daily journalism to be an inexpensive luxury to be indulged by those who would enjoy uninterrupted and unlimited leisure, are likely to be undeceived after a brief experience.

Geo. H. Pendleton seems to be dissatisfied because there were not more rebels in the New York Convention. In his speech at Centralia, last week, as reported in the Chicago *Times*, he said:

"It was said there had been many rebels in the New York Convention. *He wished there had been more.*"

As it was, there were quite enough unrepentant rebels at New York to control the action of the Convention—for proof of which see Wade Hampton's speech. And, as Seymour and Blair were the choice of these same same rebels, we doubt whether Mr. Pendleton's chances would have been better if their number had been doubled. At all events, he will have the satisfaction of knowing that every rebel will vote with him for the nominees of the New York Convention.

The feelings of the Democracy are greatly outraged because Governor Brown, of Georgia, Gen. Longstreet, and a few others who supported the rebellion, are advocating the election of Gen. Grant. They seem to think that a traitor has no right to belong to any party except the Democratic; and in this they are right, so long as he does not repent of his treason. They should feel consoled for the loss of such men as Brown and Longstreet by the fact that they still have Wade Hampton, Fort Pillow Forrest, Beauregard, and all the unrepentant traitors, besides having been reinforced by the desertion of Frank Blair, the most truculent and blood-thirsty of them all.

The *Herald* is in ecstacies over the Pendleton mass meeting at Springfield on Thursday last. In an article on the subject, it says:

We see that a telegraphic dispatch in the Whig, of last evening, estimates the number at 40,000. If it had doubled those figures, it would have come nearer the truth.

The estimate referred to was that of the special correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, and was distinctly so stated. But the editor of the *Herald* impressively informs us that "we (the editor of the *Herald*) saw it." Judging from the difference between his estimate and that of the *Times* correspondent, he must have "*seen double*," then.

John T. Hoffman, the Democratic candidate for Governor of New York, distinctly places himself on the Republican platform on the financial question. In his speech before the New York State Convention which nominated him, he said:

"We do not propose—I do not, at least—to discuss the question of the national debt. I simply say this to place myself right upon the record. *I declare the honor, the good faith of the country is pledged,* every dollar of the property is pledged, every right arm of labor in the country is pledged, every energy of the country is pledged to the payment of every dollar of the national debt, honestly and fully, not only according to the letter, but according to the *spirit* of the bond."

This is the doctrine of the Republican platform.

A special dispatch to the St. Louis *Republican* gives a ridiculous story about an alleged murderous attack by "Radicals" upon "Conservatives" in Arkansas, in which five of the latter are reported to have been shot—two fatally. It is sufficient proof of the falsity of the report, that the attack is said to have been made while the Conservatives were in attendance upon a religious meeting. The story is evidently concocted to offset the numerous murders of loyal men by the rebel Ku-Klux Klans of the South.

other articles of luxury, that the expense of supporting the General Government reached this class at all. The large majority of them were therefore practically exempt.

A few months ago Congress enacted a law repealing the tax on most articles of manufacture, allowing it to remain only on spirits, fermented liquors, gas, matches, and a few others which are not regarded as being of prime necessity, thus giving evidence of their purpose to relieve the industry of the country as rapidly as the financial necessities of the Government will allow. The result of this repeal is, that scarcely one farmer or mechanic in a hundred is taxed, either directly or indirectly, for the support of the General Government and the payment of the public debt. On the contrary, this burden falls exclusively upon the wealthy, or those whose business is not of prime necessity to the welfare of society and whose profits enable them to pay the tax without inconvenience.

Now if the Democratic party are honest in their declaration above quoted, they are pledged to take a large part of this tax from the shoulders of the wealthy and prosperous, and impose it upon the masses of the people who are neither. In other words, they pledge themselves not only to re-enact the oppressive revenue laws which were repealed last spring, imposing stamp duties upon every class of manufacture, but they promise to do more. If they get control of the Government, they promise to assess upon the farmer's farm, his horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and other stock, his wheat and other grain, and his implements of husbandry, and upon the mechanic's and laborer's house and lot, the same tax that is levied upon the rich man's carriage and silver ware. They propose to tax the poor man's silver watch in the same proportion as the rich man's gold and jewelled one. They propose to tax the poor widow's bed at the same rate as the rich man's piano, and her single set of silver teaspoons, in the same ratio as the superabundant plate of the millionaire. Farmers, mechanics and laborers, remember that this is what the Democracy pledge themselves to do. Will you vote to impose this burdensome tax upon yourselves, already sufficiently burdened with the support of yourselves and families, or will you approve that policy which imposes the support of the General Government upon the wealthy and those who manufacture and consume those articles which are deemed luxuries?

Geo. H. Pendleton, evidently regards the canvass in Ohio as hopeless, in view of his conclusion to make speeches in Illinois, after telegraphing to Gen. McClernand, as he did, a few weeks ago, that "the condition of the canvass in Ohio is such that I withdraw all my appointments in Illinois." But he seems to have found the prospect as hopeless in Illinois as in Ohio, since he has incontinently abandoned the State already to help Milligan and the other "Sons of Liberty" in Indiana. We predict that he will find the case as desperate in Indiana as he has already found it in Ohio and Illinois, and that he will next be flitting to Pennsylvania or Maryland. But the efforts of the "greenback" champion are useless. The only State where his efforts are likely to be appreciated is Kentucky, and there we would advise him to go, unless he would have the verdict at the polls in November next show how utterly devoid of influence he is. His movements are very much like those of the master of a vessel on the point of shipwreck, who has lost all presence of mind and all control of his demoralized crew. He may run frantically from point to point and give all sorts of contradictory orders, but the bulk will go down nevertheless.

A Georgia man sent Gov. Seymour a big watermelon. Philosophically contemplating the cucurbitaceous fruit, the Sage of Utica sententiously remarked, "everything looks well for us." With such ability in "extracting sunshine" from a watermelon, what would have been the effect if he had been eyeing a pile of cucumbers instead?

Hackett is to play in London next December, and astonish the cockneys once more with his Falstaff.

at many thousands, but this was wide of the mark, as the following statistics, furnished by a reliable gentleman, who counted the men, etc., as the procession passed along the streets, will show—

Persons on foot	710
Fenians and their band	131
Horsemen, boys, marshals and aids	388
Persons in wagons, etc	1,316
Total	2,545
Number of carriages, wagons, etc	203

Then the great procession, which was to be the largest ever seen in the State, dwindled down to 2,545 persons, men, women and children—all told.

Great preparations having been made for a torchlight procession in the evening, on the arrival of the time, a procession was formed, and after marching through several of the principal streets, the men gradually dropped out of the line of march, and left for home. The procession numbered 1168 torches, and made a fine appearance, though not better than has been witnessed in this city on several other occasions.

While the Copperhead procession was passing along Washington street yesterday, we heard a man, whose erect carriage and firm tread proclaimed him a veteran soldier, give his estimate of the passing crowd. Said he: "Psbaw, I've seen ten times as many Democrats down South—all having guns, and all dressed in grey."

A COINCIDENCE:

Among the mottoes carried in the procession yesterday, was one in front of the delegation from Lincoln, bearing this legend: "We vote as we fought." We are informed by a gallant soldier, a resident of Lincoln, that the man who carried that motto was an ex-rebel soldier, captured in Virginia by the Eighth Illinois Cavalry. Yes, he'll vote as he fought.

PATENT RECRUITING.

In all countries, and for all causes, it has heretofore been the method for leaders to first raise recruits, and then clothe them. But the Copperhead leaders of this section have invented a new plan which we make public for the benefit of the party generally who usually find themselves reduced to like expedients. Failing to find soldiers to lend respectability to their gathering yesterday, the fuglemen have for weeks been buying up all the army clothing which they could find in the market, after exhausting which, they had the impudence to apply to a number of loyal soldiers for the loan of their battle-stained uniforms. These uniforms were needed to deck out a number of hirelings who never smelt powder in their lives, and who were to be paraded as veteran soldiers supporting Seymour and Blair. But the ruse exposed itself. Not a person who yesterday witnessed the "evolutions" of the "veterans" but immediately detected the "ass within the lion's hide."

A valuable statement concerning national banks, has just been prepared from official figures, for the Republican Congressional Committee, to refute the statements of Democrats that the Government has virtually given large subsidies to these banks. It has been compiled from the report of all the national banks in the country, from which the following appears:

Total capital invested in national banks, $422,804,666; taxes paid to United States, $2,525,607; average rate of tax on capital paid to United States, 2½ per cent.; taxes paid to and assessed by the State authorities, $8,813,127; average rate per cent. of State taxation, 2½; total tax paid the United States and State authorities, $18,338,734; rate per cent. of United States and State tax on capital, 4½; deposited in December in the Treasury by national banks, five per cent. bonds, $8,987,790; six per cent. bonds, $37,763,500; loaned to Pacific railroad, $3,577,000.

Returns from 406 towns in Maine show a majority for Chamberlain (Rep.) for Governor, of 20,317. The remaining towns gave a Republican majority for Chamberlain in 1867, so that the aggregate majority in the State will not fall much short of 20,500.

Secretary McCulloch has kindly postponed the enforcement of the revenue laws requiring the payment of stamp duties on distilled spirits, to the 2d of November—his object evidently being not to embarrass the plan of the Democratic campaign.

Col. Hawley.

John B. Hawley, our next Congressman, leaves this morning, for Hancock and Adams counties, where he goes to fill appointments. He will remain there until the 10th of next month, when he will return to attend a meeting at Port Byron. He will then again return to the lower end of the District to complete the canvass there. Before the election he will speak at other points in this county. He has already canvassed the counties of Mercer, Warren and Henderson, and found the people fully aroused in the great work of preventing a second Democratic rebellion, threatened by Frank Blair.
—*Rock Island Union, Sept. 17th.*

So, in this instance, the *Herald* a few weeks ago declared that "*it* (the Whig) *openly confessed it had 'mutilated'*" the Thompson letter, and now it contradicts its own statement by saying that "how, when or *by whom the letter was mutilated*, the Whig *has never explained*"—thus saving us the trouble of contradiction.

But this is not the only contradiction of itself and its chief to be found in the brief extract quoted at the head of this article. Singleton, in his Rock Island speech, did not deny the genuineness of the Thompson letter. On the contrary, by implication, he recognized the fact that the original was on file among the records in the "Bureau of Military Justice." He did say, however, that "the whole letter, *as relates to me*, (Gen. Singleton) is a base fabrication," and his friends, without denying the authenticity of the letter (for they knew better), sought to make the impression that it related to another Singleton—Otho R. Singleton, of Mississippi. The *Herald*, with its usual blundering, before coming to the conclusion that it was necessary to denounce the Thompson letter as a "fraud" and a "forgery," attempted to show that the charges contained in it were perfectly coasistent with legitimate "real estate" transactions. Now it foolishly mars the game of Gen. Singleton and his friends by conceding that the Thompson letter, charged "that Gen. Singleton (not Otho R. Singleton, of Mississippi) had received from some rebel authority (not in the way of 'real estate' transactions, as it first claimed) some $13,000 that he had never accounted for." We leave Gen. Singleton to settle with the *Herald* the question whether the Thompson letter did refer to some one else—though the public will be inclined to make up their minds on this subject without regard to the opinions or contradictions of either. But it is evident that he must take his organ in hand and, if he would not have all his secrets exposed and his plots defeated, compel it either to silence or to give forth more harmonious music.

How true it is that a certain class need good memories, if they would avoid the exposure of their own falsehoods!

The comments of the Democratic press, in advance of the election in Maine are instructive in the light of subsequent events. The New York *World*, on the 7th—one week before the election—ventured the following prediction:

That the approaching election will reduce the majority to some *five thousand*, is, we think, certain as the election day comes, notwithstanding the great exertions and the enormous amount of money which the Radicals are sending to that State to contest the result.

The day of the Maine election, the Alton *Democrat* talked in this fashion:

If we can knock down the twenty odd thousand majority which Lincoln received over McClellan in 1864 to *fifteen or eighteen thousand, we shall be doing well*; and the fact will be clearly established that the reaction which has spread without a break from Connecticut to Oregon, is still progressing.

But the Republican majority was not "knocked down" to "five thousand," as predicted by the *World*, nor even to "fifteen or eighteen thousand," as hoped for by its less sanguine *confrere* at Alton, but has gone "kiting" up beyond the majority for Lincoln in 1864. We infer, then, that the fact has been "clearly established that the reaction" has not reached Maine, but has got "stuck" in the "Notch" of the White Mountains, and will not be heard from again during the present canvass.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, with more sagacity and honesty than its Northern colaborers, said:

If Maine shall show a gain, large or small, for the Radicals, Seymour may consider his chance for being a successor to George Washington as small indeed.

We commend this evidently sagacious judgment to Mr. Seymour and his "friends."

An exchange relates the following incident:

George H. Pendleton, after delivering a vigorous speech recently in Maine, was accosted by a one armed man as follows: "Mr. Pendleton, allow me to congratulate you upon the excellence of your speech. I can well appreciate it, as I lost this arm in defense of the principles you advocate," at the same time holding up to view the stump of his arm. "Ah!" said Mr. Pendleton, with a bland smile. "Yes, sir," said the ex-soldier, "*I lost that arm while fighting in the Southern army against the abolition Government.*" Mr. Pendleton walked off rather confused, but the soldier reflected his sentiments truly.

of land behind the levees, along the rivers and bayous, and makes operations almost impossible. I struck upon a plan which I thought would give me a foothold on the east bank of the Mississippi, before the enemy could offer any great resistence. But the difficulty of the last one and a half miles next to Carthage, makes it so tedious, that the enemy cannot fail to discover my plans. I am doing my best and am full of hope for complete success. Time has been consumed, but it was absolutely impossible to avoid it. An attack upon the rebel works at any time since I arrived here must inevitably have resulted in a loss of a large portion of my army, if not in an entire defeat. There were but two points of land, Haines' Bluff and Vicksburg itself, out of water at any place from which troops could march. These are thoroughly fortified, and it would be folly to attack them as long as there is a prospect of turning their position. I never expect to have any army under my command whipped, unless it is very badly whipped and I can't help it, but I have no idea of being driven to do a desperate or foolish act by the howling of the press. It is painful to me, as a matter of course, to see the course pursued by some of the papers. But there is no one less disturbed by them than myself. *I have never sought a large command, and have no ambitious end to accomplish. Were it not for the very natural desire of proving myself equal to anything expected of me,* and the evidence my removal would afford that I was not thought equal to it, *I would gladly accept a less responsible position.* I have no desire to be an object of envy or jealousy, nor to have this war continue. I want, and will do my part toward it, to put down the rebellion in the shortest possible time, *without expecting or desiring any other recognition than a quiet approval of my course.*

I beg that you will destroy this letter; at least, do not show it.

Julia and the children are here, but will go up by the first good boat. I sent for her to come down and get instructions about some business I want attended to, and see no immediate prospect of attending to myself.
ULYSSES.

Insult to a Superior Officer Justified by a Court Martial.

[Washington (Sept. 17) special to Missouri Democrat.]

A majority of the army officers in the city are very indignant over what they understand to be the findings of a court martial recently convened in this city by the President for the trial of Lieut. J. J. Payne, of the Fifth Cavalry, of which Gen. French is President. It appeared in evidence that Payne was sent to Knoxville, Tennessee, by Gen. G. H. Thomas, and that while there he conducted himself as a blatant rebel. General Thomas wrote him a reprimand. This Payne caused to be published in a Knoxville paper, coupled with gross insults and abuse of the General. The latter wrote a second letter, which Payne also published. Payne then wrote an insulting letter to Gen. Thomas, charging, among other things, that the General, in one of his letters, had asserted that to support the President disqualified an officer for duty. This was shown to be false. The court, it is understood, found that the allegations made against Payne involving the above facts were true, but no criminality attached to his action, and therefore acquitted him. This is deemed on all sides one of the most remarkable findings ever given, and as a grave insult to Gen. Thomas, which no one outside the court has been found to apologize for.

Copperhead Riot at Augusta, Me.

Augusta, Sept. 14—10 p. m.—A mob fight occurred here at 4 p. m. Several men were injured. The rebels were maddened by their unexpected defeat in Augusta, and in the Third Ward revolvers were drawn and brickbats were hurled in the metropolitan style. A Republican meeting for exultation over the complete victory was held this evening, and Democrats are trying hard to break it up. About two hundred drunken members of that badly whipped faction entered the hall and cheered for Seymour and Blair. The Republicans replied by three roaring cheers for Grant and Colfax, and those near the door tried to oust the drunken brawlers. A hard fight ensued. The Union men were at last victorious. The police, who are all Democrats, valiantly remained in the background. One solitary Tanner was chased through many of the streets, but he escaped unhurt. Two hundred or three hundred rioters are about the hall, and it is not safe for a Republican to attempt to enter. Damaged crowns and bloody noses are all round in the city, where today was witnessed the most disgraceful scene that ever blackened the good name of Augusta.

Mr. Pullman deserves the thanks of our citizens. With graceful liberality he tendered one of his gorgeous silver palace cars for the use of Mr. Pendleton from St. Louis to Springfield, and contributed in every manner to his comfort.—*Illinois State Register.*

Yes; and while the car was standing at Carlinville, the Copperheads in spite of his protestations, brought a cannon alongside of it, charged to the muzzle, and fired, breaking nearly all the glass (expensive plate) which beautified the car. And when Mr. Pullman sent in his bill to them of $500 for the damage, (twenty-five at $20 a piece,) they were perfectly indignant, and refused to pay him a cent. We think the Democracy can afford to thank Mr. Pullman for his kindness.—*State Journal.*

on Sunday night, under suspicious circumstances. A Coroner's jury, however, brought in a verdict of death from natural causes.

A gentleman named Vaughn, living near Paris, fell from a train Wednesday afternoon, on the H. & St. Joe. Railroad, and was severely injured. He was brought to the Missouri House, and this morning it is thought he will recover.

In Kansas City there is a man who is 117 years old. He is an old trapper, and his name is Fernance. He was 25 years old when the Declaration of Independence was made, and 64 at the battle of New Orleans, in which he took part under Old Hickory Jackson.

A NEW MOTOR.

An Important Discovery by Capt. Ericsson—Solar Heat the Motive Power.

[From the New York Times.]

It has been reserved for the distinguished engineer, Capt. Ericsson, to supply a new fuel in the place of coal, and a new motor in the place of steam. His device is as novel in conception as it promises to be astounding in result. In brief, his scheme is to collect and concentrate the radiating heat of the sun, and to use it for the production of motive power. He feeds his furnace, so to speak, from the sun. This motor he calls the *Solar Engine.*

The first public announcement of the success of this extraordinary device—for the "solar engines," kept in motion solely by the sun's radiant heat, have been actually constructed by him and successfully operated—was made by Capt. Ericsson to the Swedish University of Lund at its late centennial celebration. From his communication to that body it appears that for several years this engineer has been experimenting with the view of concentrating the sun's heat as to obtain from it a practical motive power. At length, at the beginning of the present year, he was able to construct three "solar engines," of which the first was driven by steam formed by the concentration of the heat of the solar rays, and the other two by the expansion of atmospheric air, heated directly by concentrated radiant heat. He shows that such is the enormous development of solar heat, an area of ten feet square on the sun's surface will drive a real steam engine of 45,984 horse power, demanding a consumption of more than 100,000 pounds of coal every hour." But, of course, interesting as are these new studies of the sun's heating power, his statistics regarding the possible concentration of the sun's heat on the *earth's* surface are still more so. And, without going into the process, we may briefly say that Capt. Ericsson's experiments show that the concentration of solar heat on ten feet square (or 100 square feet of surface) develops a power exceeding one-horse power. If, therefore, he adds, a Swedish square mile were covered with these solar engines, "64,800 engines, each 100 horse power," could be kept in motion by the radiant heat of the sun thus collected.

The audacity of this enterprise and the incalculable reach of its results are alike bewildering; but it is already, as we have said, a practical success, insomuch that Mr. Delamater, proprietor of the well-known Delamater iron-works, declares, in a late scientific publication, that "before the termination of the present season bread will be prepared from flour ground by the solar engine!"

The exact nature of the concentrating mechanism invented by Capt. Ericsson is not yet apparently made public; but the result, in general terms, is, as has been said, to collect a force equal to a horse power from the sun's heat on every 100 square feet of surface. To introduce a new motor into mechanism marks a new era in civilization. We call this the "age of steam"—but what shall we call the coming age? And, independent of the new force thus obtained, we must reflect on the economy effected in old forces. Not only will coal fields, whose capacity is now anxiously discussed by political economists, receive an unexpected and all-potent ally, but in many ways the question of the cost of fuel would be affected—every economy in the use of coal for machinery, leaving more for other purposes. Meanwhile the new power is as exhaustless as the sun itself. It may be objected that this is not a "cloudy day" force. If true, this would not be an important objection. But a brain great enough to master main results may be unusually trusted to remove mechanical impediments in details. To store up fuel in the sky is a trifle to man who makes a coal-pit of the sun.

There are many other obvious points for reflection connected with this extraordinary new motor. For example, the economy of cost in using the sun's heat for fuel, the comparative ease of regulating the mechanism, compared with the management of steam machinery, which latter is an art in itself, and the safety of the apparatus. But all these will better appear when more is known of what promises to be a revolutionary agent in science, in industry and in commerce.

The New York *Tablet* and Philadelphia *Univers* are quarreling about the time to be allotted to Thad. Stevens for service in purgatory. The *Tablet* tickets him straight through, with no detention at the station mentioned.

charged with murder and the other with burglary.

Last week, Edward Howard, an inoffensive colored man in Pekin, was attacked by three Democratic ruffians and beaten almost to death. They were afterwards arrested and fined $25 and costs.

Three prisoners broke jail at Middleport, Iroquois county, week before last, by knocking down the jailor. One was recaptured, but the other two, one of whom was charged with murder escaped.

Messrs. Aldrich & Co., of Lowell, Mass., are building a cotton factory at Marseilles, on the upper Illinois. It will contain 160 looms, 4,000 spindles, and have a capacity of 4,000 yards of cloth per day.

At Peoria, on Wednesday last, some boys threw stones at a horse ridden by a boy named Wm. Ward, causing the horse to run away and throw his rider. Young Wade's arm was broken by the fall.

The editors of the Geneseo *Republican* and the Keithsburg *Observer* are boasting the possession of tall stalks of corn. The former has one 14½ feet high, and the latter has discovered one 15 feet 2½ inches.

The Peoria *Transcript* announces that arrangements have been concluded in New York which secure beyond doubt the completion of the railroad between that place and Rock Island at an early day.

It must have a morbid taste which induced the parents to exhibit at the McLean county fair, last week, a child 28 months old, with a head said to be only three inches in circumference. It was from Ed Paso.

A freight train on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw railroad, was thrown down an embankment, two miles west of Washington, on Thursday last, by a broken rail. Four cars were badly broken up. No one was hurt.

A gentleman from the country who had drawn $100 from a bank in Jacksonville, was robbed of the amount on his way home, in the evening by three highwaymen who met him near the County fair grounds.

A man named O'Conner, convicted of robbing a bank at Tremont, a few months ago, escaped by jumping from a moving train near Trenton, Bureau county, on Wednesday last, while on his way to Joliet in charge of the Sheriff of Tazewell county.

The river tunnel on Washington street at Chicago, has been arched 665 feet. Only 225 feet remain to be arched, of which a considerable portion has already been excavated. It will cost half a million, and will be completed next Spring.

The body of a murdered man was found in the Ohio river at Shawneetown, on Wednesday last. He had been hanged in an old house on the bank of the river, and the body dragged to the bank and thrown in, bricks being fastened to it to sink.

Chas. Eddress, an employe in the woolen mill at Lincoln, on Tuesday last was caught by a belt in the first story of the mill and carried violently upward and over a pulley, breaking an arm and leg, and badly mutilating his body generally. He expired in a few moments.

The Lewiston *Union*, tells of a cottonwood tree, in Fulton county, which is 31 years old, has been topped five times, and is now 80 feet high. 2½ feet above the ground it measures 14 feet in circumference, and its branches extend over a space of ground 70 feet in diameter.

In Kankakee county, on Wednesday last, John Savole, while oiling the jack wheel of a threshing machine, had his left leg caught some way in the cogs of the wheel, tearing off the entire calf or fleshy part of his limb from the knee to the ankle, clear to the bone, in a most shocking manner.

A construction train on the Alton and St. Louis railroad was thrown from the track three miles on Saturday afternoon in consequence of injury to the track by a violent rain storm, which was in progress. A number of workmen in one of the cars were badly injured, one of whom has since died.

Dr. Trumbull, of Petersville, Mason county, in a drunken fit last week, attempted to murder his wife with an axe, but was disarmed. He afterwards renewed the attempt with a knife, but this also was taken from him. He was arrested for assault with intent to kill, and the property of the family afterwards divided.

The Peoria county Mechanical and Agricultural Society offer $800 in premiums, for racing, at the county fair this fall, distributed as follows: For trotting in harness, first premium $300; second premium $100; for running race, first premium $200; second premium $100; for a pacing race, first premium $75; second premium $25.

Assessment returns from all the counties in the State, except four, viz: Du Page, Hardin, Macoupin and St. Clair, have been received at the office of the State Auditor. Estimating the assessments in the above named counties the same as in 1867, the total valuation of property in the State for 1868 amounts to $465,718,187 being about 8 per cent. less than last year. The equalized valuation of property in 1867 was $504,683,553. In forty-four counties the returns shew an increase in valuation from 1867, and in fifty-four counties a decrease of $201,143.

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The Weekly Whig,
—AND—
REPUBLICAN.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1868.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL.

For Grant.....Ulysses S. Grant.
For Blair.....Schuyler Colfax.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESSIONAL.

1st District—Jno. A. Rawlins.
2d District—Elihu B. Washburne.
3d District—John B. Hawley.
4th District—E. Bradwell.
5th District—G. O. Smith.
6th District—Jno. Dougherty.
7th District—S. Corning.
8th District—Jno. Wentworth.
9th District—Jno. Scott.
10th District—Jno. Logan.
11th District—Jno. Wilkinson.
12th District—Jno. Wright.
13th District—Jno. Lynch.
14th District—Jno. Ewing.
15th District—Jno. Wilson.
16th District—Jno. Baker.
17th District—Jno. Lansden.
18th District—Jno. Cullom.
19th District—Jno. Ross.
20th District—Jno. Burr.
21st District—Jno. Trumbull.
22d District—Jno. Wood.
23d District—Jno. Reynolds.
24th District—Jno. Logan.
25th District—Jno. Kinney.
26th District—Jno. Morris.
27th District—Jno. Cullom.
28th District—Jno. Wilson.
29th District—Jno. Ewing.
30th District—Jno. Baker.
31st District—Jno. Lansden.
32d District—Jno. Cullom.
33d District—Jno. Ross.
34th District—Jno. Burr.
35th District—Jno. Trumbull.
36th District—Jno. Wood.
37th District—Jno. Reynolds.
38th District—Jno. Logan.
39th District—Jno. Kinney.
40th District—Jno. Morris.

ADAMS COUNTY TICKET.

STATE OFFICERS.

STATE OFFICERS.

**STATE OFFICERS

GRANT AND COLFAX.

The Weekly Whig

—AT—

Reduced Rates for the Campaign.

The Presidential Campaign is open. Our candidates and platform are before the people. We can talk to fifty thousand readers as well as to twenty thousand, and in order to increase our general circulation during the canvass, we have made a great reduction in our terms for that period.

The *Weekly* edition of THE QUINCY WHIG, containing thirty columns of reading matter each week, with full reports of all the leading markets and the latest news from all quarters, will be sent from Sept. 26th until November 14th, 1868, on the following terms, for

CASH IN ADVANCE:

One copy, - - - - - .40 cents
Eight copies for - - - - $2.00

The friends of the cause in Illinois and Missouri will please aid us in extending our circulation during the campaign.

Address: "QUINCY WHIG, Quincy Illinois."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We have a large number of readers for the campaign whom we would like to retain as regular subscribers. We therefore make them this liberal proposition:

For $2 remitted to us at any time before November 14th (when campaign subscriptions expire) we will continue to forward the paper until December 31, 1869, without intermission, thus giving to each campaign subscriber a *premium of six extra copies*. We hope they will all decide to go with us through the first year of Gen. Grant's administration.

Address as above.

GEN. DIX'S LETTER.

"If any man attempts to tear down the national flag, shoot him on the spot," telegraphed Gen. Dix, as Secretary of the Treasury, to the commander of the revenue cutter at New Orleans, in 1861. In the same spirit of faithful adherence to duty and support of the Union, and with the same determined, uncompromising directness and emphasis, he now says of Gov. Seymour that "he has not a single qualification for the successful execution of the high official trust to which he has been nominated," and that his election to the Presidency would be "one of the greatest calamities that could befall the country." With these opinions concerning the Democratic nominee, it is not surprising that he should "see but one source of safety to the country, and that in the election of Gen. Grant." In this Gen. Dix proves that he still stands ready to talk and vote on the same side on which he drew his sword in the war for the Union.

Gen. Dix is a life-long Democrat, has enjoyed the highest evidences of the confidence of the Democratic party in the past, and was even talked of for the position upon the Democratic national ticket now filled by Gov. Seymour. Moreover, he was in command in the city of New York in July, 1862, when Seymour's "friends" attempted to stop the draft, and when inquired of by the tergiversating Governor whether he "had men enough," returned to his Copperhead Excellency the memorable reply that he "had men enough to take care of him (Seymour) and the mob, too." A few months ago he was appointed by President Johnson Minister to France, and confirmed by the Senate on account of his loyal record during the war—but his appointment was hailed as a Conservative triumph. As a citizen of New York, he has been intimately associated and identified with Gov. Seymour through a long career, and is thoroughly acquainted with his record and character.

In the face of these facts, this letter is all the more significant. Yet he asserts nothing which was not already notorious when he refers to Seymour's unpatriotic record during the war, and contrasts his disgraceful speech of July 4th, 1863, with the acts of his competitor who was, at the same moment, entering the city of Vicksburg at the head of his victorious army, as the triumphant and complete accomplishment of months of patriotic and bloody toil and endurance. These two acts sufficiently mark the contrast between the candidates and the parties which they represent.

At the present juncture, General Dix's letter is a ringing bugle call to

cannot properly be characterized as anything less than diabolic:

The Sheriff goes on to express the regrets the citizens of Camilla entertain at *the necessity which brought about the occurrence* in what was done, and the citizens still think it was their duty to obey the orders of the Sheriff *to break up the unlawful assemblage*. While they say the consequences are to be regretted, *they do not boast of what was done by our people*. We feel that they have but *discharged a painful duty*, imposed upon them by wicked and corrupt men, now engaged in leading astray into acts of lawlessness the colored people of our country. The blame of the whole affair is put on Pearce and Murphy, and the citizens appeal to the law-making powers of Georgia and the authorities of the United States to check the progress of these strolling criminals that are prowling about our homes and disturbing the peace and quiet of our war-stricken people.

The "regret" which these traitors feel on account of the "necessity" of breaking up a peaceful assemblage and murdering those connected with it, for the crime of having met together in a peaceable and legal manner, must be something very peculiar. And while, with canting, truculent hypocrisy, they profess to have merely "discharged a painful duty" in shooting down unoffending citizens in cold blood, they modestly tell us that "they do not boast of what was done." Greater regret at the "discharge of a painful duty," in cutting a human throat, or humility in view of the successful accomplishment of the deed, could not be felt by the highwayman or the midnight assassin at the moment he is rifling the pockets of his murdered victim. "regret" and "duty," forsooth! Tigers and hyenas feel such "regret" and are impelled by such feelings of "duty" when they spring upon their prey.

According to his own statement and the statements of his rebel apologists, Sheriff Poor is a murderer of the darkest dye, and deserves to be treated as such, while the citizens who acted as his "posse" merit the same treatment either as principals or participants. Yet these are the means by which votes are sought to be made for Seymour and Blair in the South.

SIMULTANEOUS with the appearance of Gen. Dix's ringing letter declaring for Gen. Grant for the Presidency, we have the announcement, in an apparently authoritive form, that at a meeting of the Cabinet on Tuesday last, Secretary Seward distinctly declared himself in favor of Grant and Colfax. It is with no less satisfaction that we learn, that "Granny Welles" has declared for Seymour and Blair. Secretary McCulloch has also declared on the same side with the "Old Man of the Sea," while Gen. Schofield and Mr. Evarts are known to be for Grant, and Postmaster General Randall is doubtful—waiting to see where it is best to fall. However marked the dissatisfaction of the Republican party may have been with Mr. Seward's erratic course, they will welcome his return to the party, and it will not be without its effect upon the canvass, especially in New York.

AS AN indication of the character of the alleged Democratic victory in the municipal election at Alton, a few days ago, the *Telegraph* says that, at the first meeting of the City Council, the Republicans, with one of their number absent, "by a vote of seven to four in each case, elected every officer chosen by the Council, with the exception of two or three wood measurers in wards where no Republican desired the office." It must be a singular sort of a Democratic victory that brings such results, but this is the victory over which the Democratic press has been crowing from Maine to California, and endeavoring to console their followers for their defeat in Maine and Vermont. And it is just such a victory as this they will have occasion to rejoice over in November next.

THE *State Register* appears gradually to be growing "sober" since the Pendleton demonstration of Thursday last. In its issue of Friday last, it estimated the number in attendance at 60,000, but on Saturday, after its excited imagination had time to cool somewhat, it reduced its estimate to 40,000. How much lower it will come remains to be seen.

HON. J. D. CATON, of Ottawa, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois, has accepted an invitation to deliver the address at the laying of the corner stone of the new State House at Springfield, and Miles Beach Castle, of Sandwich, will deliver a poem on the occasion.

OFFICIAL returns of the State election, from all but seven towns in Vermont, give a Republican majority of 27,253. The remaining towns last year gave a Republican majority of eighty-nine.

field, of Rhode Island; George K. Shield, of Oregon; Edward H. Smith, of New York; John B. Steele, of New York; William G. Steele, of New Jersey; CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, Chauncy Vibbard, of New York; *Daniel W. Voorhees*, of Indiana; Elijah Ward, of New York; Edwin H. Webster, of Maryland; Kellian V. Whaley, of West Virginia; Chas. A. Wickliffe, of Kentucky; Geo. C. Woodruff, of Connecticut; Hendrick B. Wright, of Pennsylvania.

The Republican party merely propose to carry out the pledges of the Government to its creditors given when the debt was created. But the Democracy not only propose to violate the law, but to repudiate their own votes when they enacted it. Could there be stronger proof of the inconsistency and unscrupulous character of the Democratic leaders, than this? With what consistency can Geo. H. Pendleton, Clement L. Vallandigham and their associates, Knapp and Robinson, of Illinois, and Voorhees, of Indiana, ask that the Government shall repudiate a law of their own enactment?

A LETTER received by the National Republican Committee in Washington, from a responsible gentleman in the South, says: "Northern papers do not overstate the intimidation here. Every time one goes into the country, it is at the peril of life and limb. Colored men are daily seriously wounded or killed. The rebel plan is to get ready, buy arms and powder, and on election day kill many colored men early in the day, and thus intimidate or drive and keep away all the rest. The plan is deliberate and in earnest. I tell this not as buncombe, but as just what the Governor and others actually think, and have corroborative information to prove." Other letters say that a large number of a new magazine rifle, carrying eighteen shots, have arrived at Charleston and other points in South Carolina within a few weeks. There seems to be a concerted plan for the purchase of arms by wealthy rebels, and their distribution among the rank and file. Still other communications from Georgia and Arkansas show the same state of affairs.

FRANK BLAIR'S teachings are already bearing fruit in Georgia. A dispatch from Camilla, in that State, says that a Republican mass meeting has been attacked in a most murderous manner by a rebel mob, and fifty persons (a large proportion of whom were colored,) were either killed or wounded. A rebel dispatch from Atlanta attempts a cowardly justification of the affair by stating that the negroes of the State are armed, but fails to disprove a single statement of the report from Camilla. The murderous character of the assault proves that the rebels are prepared for desperate work, and that the negroes ought to be prepared for defense, if they are not. The intelligence is of a startling character and will open the eyes of thousands in the North to the purposes of the rebels of the South.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says that the colored members of the Georgia Legislature who were expelled therefrom, a few days ago, have organized themselves into an association, and, through their President, H. M. Turner, one of the ablest colored men in that State, have issued a call to the colored voters to send delegates to a Convention in Macon on the first Tuesday in October, for the purpose of taking into consideration their condition, and of determining upon the best course for the future. The paper is admirable in tone and temper. After saying, "there can be no doubt that our personal liberty is in as great danger as our civil and political rights," it closes with these words: "Guard against all disturbances, as this is a moral contest. A bloody battle drunkards and fools fight in person; wise men fight with thoughts and words."

THE New York *World* sneeringly alludes to Robert Lincoln's letter vindicating himself from the charge that his sympathies were with Seymour, and says:

The eldest son of the late Mr. Lincoln has been good enough to write and have printed a letter relieving Mr Seymour of the imputation that he intends to vote for him.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* retorts by reminding the *World* that no letter has yet been written by either Forrest, Hampton, Vance, Semmes, nor any of their associates, relieving Mr. Seymour from the very damaging imputation that they intend to vote for him, and that they expect, as they say, by thus doing, "to secure all the Confederacy fought for."

Men who have mined—most of the population in Nevada.

five hundred years otherwise.

THE Democracy of the Sixth Congressional District of Illinois are running one O. C. Gray as their candidate for Congress. In 1860, the La Salle *Press* says, Gray made a speech in which he used the following language:

"If I had my way about it, I would disfranchise every beer-drinking Dutchman and whisky-swilling Irishman in the country."

THE Denver (Colorado) *Tribune*, of the 18th, gives the aggregate vote for Delegate to Congress, so far as heard from. It foots up as follows: Bradford, (Rep.,) 2097; Belden, (Dem.,) 1966. Majority for Bradford, 131.

A COPPERHEAD paper calls Gen. Grant a "molasses thief." Its party would like to "lick" him, but can't.

RESULTS OF THE BLAIR PROGRAMME.

In his eloquent speech at St. Louis, a few days ago, Senator Drake, of Missouri, thus forcibly depicted the result of the Blair programme, should the Democratic party be successful in the approaching election:

Again I say, that the very first step taken to carry out Frank Blair's programme makes war a necessity. That first step is to compel the army to disperse the loyal State governments in the South. Would these governments submit to be dispersed? Would the people that formed them submit? Would Congress submit? Would the Nation submit? If not, the conflict must come; and I tell you they would not submit. The people would again spring to arms; the rebels would bring out again the quarter million muskets they took home from the camps of the rebellion; and then—WAR! Could there be any other result? Is there any way to escape it? Yes, one; renounce your manhood, abandon all that you have victoriously defended, forsake that Old Flag, wipe out all your glorious history, plough up the graves of your three hundred thousand dead, disgrace the American name before the world, and bow your necks to the rule of rebels and traitors, and you can have peace; but it will be the cold and awful peace of national death! [Applause.] But, God be praised! there is a shorter and nobler way to peace. It is through that all powerful weapon in a republic—the ballot. There is our safety in this crisis, as in every other. That is the repository of the virtue and wisdom and strength of the people. It speaks a voice shriller than the rebel yell, louder than the Democratic howl, more potent than both. [Applause.] You will hear it on the third of November, drowning both and proclaiming Peace. [Applause.] Have no fears of that day. The tidal wave of the people is coming. It surges westward and southward from the green hills of Vermont [great enthusiasm] and the rock-bound coast of Maine, [great applause,] and will heave the wreck of rebelism and Democracy over the giant cliffs of the Pacific, to return no more. [Great applause.] Not a day has passed since the rebel Democracy chose its leaders, that it has not crumbled away. On every hand patriots abandon it to its dreary fate. All that is wanted for the salvation of the country is, that every patriot do his duty. And it will be done. And then, with the rebel Democracy cast out, broken and routed; with Seymour and Blair politically entombed beside McClellan and Pendleton, [great applause,] there "to lie in cold obstruction and to rot;" with the Constitution rescued once more from the grasp of rebels and revolutionists; with the Union planted on a broader and more solid foundation; with liberty enshrined more closely in the hearts of the people, and the rights of man guaranteed more firmly to every human being in the Republic, this great nation may sit down under Grant, the deliverer, to the works, the fruits, and the glory of a real and enduring peace. [Great applause and enthusiasm.]

Grant's Election a Necessity for the South.

The following extract from a private letter is published in the Cincinnati *Commercial*. Its author is a Mississippian:

"I am a Southern man by birth, education and feeling, and wish only the peace, quiet and prosperity of my country, and as such feel no hesitancy in saying that the election of Grant and Colfax can alone give us these; while the election of Seymour and Blair will bring greater discord and a more unsettled state of affairs with us than now exists. With Grant and Colfax elected, our people will cease to follow the behests of our wild politicians, and will realize that it is wise to accept the situation, which they will cheerfully do, and our peace and prosperity will certainly follow."

While trudging along one day all alone, a soldier met a Chaplain and at once recognized him as such, but affected ignorance of it.

Preacher—"What command do you belong to?"

Soldier—"I belong to the ——th Texas regiment, Van Dorn's army. What army do you belong to?"

P.—(very solemnly)—"I belong to the army of the Lord."

S—"My friend you've got a long way from headquarters!"

nothing so humiliating in the history of American politics as this tergiversation. It was, perhaps, not unfit that Mr. Seymour, after presiding in 1864 over the Chicago Convention, which declared the war a failure, should preside over the Convention of 1868, in which a proposition *to discredit the debt contracted to carry on the war* was received with tremendous cheering, and that he should be the chosen instrument to execute this act of national turpitude. I do not believe that the wishes or opinions of the great body of the Democratic party are fairly expressed in these proceedings. They have nothing in common with the statesmanlike views of policy, and the high sense of national honor which guided the party when Martin Van Buren, Wm. L. Marcoy, Silas Wright, Cass, and Stephen A. Douglas were among the most conspicuous members.

I see but one source of safety for the country under the existing circumstances, and that is the election of Gen. Grant. On his decision of character, good sense, moderation and disinterestedness and patriotism, I believe the South will have a far better hope of regaining the position in the Union to which it is entitled, than under a man whose political career has been in nothing more conspicuously marked than in an utter infirmity of purpose.

Independently of all these considerations, I should be greatly surprised if the people of the United States were to elect as their Chief Magistrate, a *man who was making at the Academy of Music, on the 4th of July*, 1863, *a speech deficient in all the characteristics of an elevated love of country, at the very hour when Gen. Grant was carrying the victorious arms of the Union into Vicksburg, and when thousands of our fallen countrymen were pouring out their blood on the plains of Gettysburg, in defense of their homes and the Government, which Mr. Seymour was doing all in his power to embarrass and discredit.* I am quite willing you should show this letter to any friends who may take an interest in my opinion in regard to the coming election, and I am particularly desirous of removing the impression, if it exists, that I am in favor of Mr. Seymour, or the repudiation of any portion of the public debt. I am sir, very truly yours,

JOHN A. DIX.

A QUESTION OF HISTORY.

About 900 voters, Union voters, left this city at an early hour yesterday morning for Springfield, to hear that noble statesman, Hon. George H. Pendleton, speak.—*Quincy Herald*

We are not in a position to dispute the *Herald's* assertion as to how many left Quincy to attend the meeting, but when the train arrived here the delegation numbered just 478, including the band, small boys and recruits picked up along the route. Doubtless the other half of the "nine hundred voters" got left on the road while "liquoring up." *Illinois State Journal.*

Governor Oglesby.

From the Chicago Evening Post.

Governor Dick Oglesby is proving himself to be one of the most eloquent and powerful public speakers in the West. His recent tour has been a continued success. Everywhere he has been greeted with immense crowds, who hang with delight upon his earnest defense of the good cause. If his sentences are not artistically rounded, if his illustrations are sometimes more powerful than elegant, and if he cares less for rhetorical arrangement than for effect he never speaks without carrying the crowd with him. He possesses the first requisite of a popular orator —great earnestness as the result of profound conviction of the truth of what he says. Dick Oglesby is no trimmer nor hypocrite. There is not a pulse of his body that is not electrified with love of his country and his kind. There is not an aspiration of his soul that is not for the freedom and happiness of the human race. Of course he must, as he does, hate treason, man-selling, aristocracy, and all the abominations of caste and class by which certain of our countrymen are opposed. Almost the first money earned in his early manhood by the labor of his hands, was devoted to the purchase and emancipation of the only slave his father ever had. And that act, at a time when to be suspected of Abolitionism was a social and political crime, is the key to his whole life. When such a man, having a mind well stored with facts, a voice that is rich and mellow in its tones, a person that is dignified and imposing, and a manner that is eminently pleasing, addresses the people, they must hear. We hope, if his official duties permit, that the Governor will not abandon the stump. He is doing a noble work.

Assault of Rebel Bushwhackers on a Sheriff's Posse.

From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald, Sept. 20.

Captain McConnell, one of the Registration officers, returned to the city yesterday. He reports that the rebel bushwhackers commenced the war in Lake on Friday morning last.

The sheriff's posse, consisting of twelve men under command of Mr. F. A. Comstock, were quartered for the night at Anchran's house. About two o'clock in the morning, whilst all were asleep, a party of bushwhackers, ten in number, rode up to the house on horseback and commenced firing into the same. The militia were soon in arms, and after one volley from them, the rebels broke for cover. As the men had no horses, pursuit was impossible. Fortunately no one in the house was hurt.

The St. Louis *Democrat* publishes the following.

"Upon his return from the State Convention, in July last, Major E. G. Evans planted a beautiful little flag pole in the yard fronting his residence, to the top of which a flag is daily run, inscribed, 'Grant,' 'McClurg,' 'Negro Suffrage,' accompanied by a streamer which displays the word, 'Progress.' The sight of this flag seemed to arouse the old slave spirit in the 'crew of the Constitution,' a company of about two hundred men that were employed at three dollars per day each, and sent out from St. Louis to 'demonstrate' at Rolla on last Tuesday.

"A squad of this chivalry halted at the gate and notified Mrs. Evans that the flag must be taken down. The commander said that if she did not take it down his men would destroy it; that it was offensive to them and to the Democratic citizens, and that she ought to have known that to have it up on the day of the 'grand rally' would not be tolerated. As Mr. Evans was at that time attending the Congressional Convention at Washington, it devolved upon his lady, a little woman of about one hundred and seven pounds, to protect the little children, the house and the flag. This visit was not unexpected, as she had heard of threats being made earlier in the day. In assuming the defensive, she informed this imported *posse* of regulators that she would not remove the flag; that if they entered the yard they would have trouble, and that the flag could not be more offensive to them than their yelling for Jeff. Davis before her door was offensive to her. They told her that if she would lower the flag and take off the words 'negro suffrage' she would not be interrupted, and the flag would be permitted to float upon the breeze. She replied that 'when the flag comes down it will all come down together.'

"The flag did not come down. Mrs. Evans remained at her window, in sight of the flag, during the balance of the day, with no other company than her little children and her husband's revolver, which she kept by her side. Still, she had the consolation of approval and encouragement in her spirited course from leading citizens of the town, who sent her word that they would fly to her assistance at the first shot. Mrs. Evans had heard the yell for Jeff. Davis from Price's raiders in 1864, and when she heard it repeated by the party now, she could not feel very kindly toward its members. It was a misfortune of this chivalrous 'crew' that she was of a soldier family—she having three brothers who were officers in the army, namely: Captain George, Lieutenant Henry, and Major Andy Treece."

The Colored Conservative Orator.

The statement has been extensively published in Northern papers that Joe Williams (colored), was one of the regularly appointed delegates from Tennessee to the Seymour and Blair convention. We have received many letters from different States, making inquiries us to the facts, and asking whether Joe is a full-blooded colored man or only part negro. Williams is a full-blooded African and is as black as the ace of spades. He is one of the leaders of the Conservative party of Tennessee. At the State Convention which nominated Ethridge for Governor, he was chief orator and delegate. He was invited to address the Convention, and he *did* address it before and in preference to Hon. Edmund Cooper and Mr. John Baxter. During the canvass he was a welcome visitor to the editorial rooms of the Nashville *Banner* and *Union and Dispatch*. The Nashville *Gazette* men are about the only Conservative editors in Middle Tennessee who did not embrace black Joe Williams as "a man and a brother." Joseph was not elected by the State convention as a delegate to New York, but he was elected by a few Conservative colored men of Nashville as a delegate to that convention and with the approbation of the white Democrats, for it was then supposed that Chase would be the nominee, and the purpose was to affiliate with the negroes and try to secure that vote. Finding that this would not go down with the Northern Democracy, Joe Williams did not deliver the speech in New York written out for him by the Nashville editors.

Before he was made a leader of Tennessee Conservatism, and before Mr. Baxter, in the Convention, referred to him in terms of eulogium, calling him "my friend," it was known to everybody that he had served a term in the Pennsylvania penitentiary.—*Knoxville Whig.*

Brick Pomeroy is making speeches for the Democracy in the East.

By way of economizing breath and without sacrificing accuracy they call the supporters of Seymour and Blair in Missouri "Rebocrats."

A certain literary gentleman, wishing to be undisturbed one day, instructed his Irish servant to admit no one, and if anyone should inquire for him to give him an "equivocal answer." Night came, and the gentleman proceeded to interrogate Pat as to his callers. "Did anyone call?" "Yes, sur, wan gentleman." "What did he say!" "He axed was yer honor in." "Well, what did you tell him!" "Sure, I gave him a quivikle ansur jist." "How was that?" "I axed him was his grandmother a monkey!"

the large timbers being around them in such a form as to leave them protected. At this place three wheat stacks were taken and removed to parts unknown.

"At Josiah Horner's a barn was taken off and house left. And to this house the wounded were taken from the ruins of Simon Horner's. At McCollum's, nearer the lake, a house and barn were taken off. Next in the order of attack, Joseph Searles barn was destroyed, and the upper story or half story of his house taken off. Here Miss Woollum, school mistress was somewhat severely injured but not mortally. All her clothing, except what she had on, was *expressed* on the wings of the wind. She can hear nothing of it. A small house at Mr. Zinn's, in the same neighborhood, was destroyed, and several other structures in the immediate vicinity.

"As a general thing, all light articles, such as bedding and clothing, were taken off out of the neighborhood, and will never be found. Every object in its way, such as corn, potatoes, vines and grass, were rooted out and carried off. The threshed wheat at McCollum's and Horner's was left on the ground and only injured by the rain that soon after fell in torrents.

"After leaving Swan Lake settlement, the *revolving* engine of destruction moved north-eastward on a line of ruin, varying from five to thirty rods wide, as the small point of the pendent instrument descended low to the ground, or hung higher in the air! Its track is marked by the torn forest and field, the prostrate habitations of man, until it reached the Minnesota river between Ottawa and LeSueur near the Big Woods, from which point we have not heard as yet. On the way, in one place, it left a Norwegian and wife standing unhurt where his house *once* was, but *then* was not. At George Briggs', in Lake Prairie, it tore his house and barn into utter fragments, and sifted them over an area of a mile or more. Here it seemed more violent than elsewhere. Its force was such as to take up a two year old animal of the cow kind, and let it fall with such violence as to kill it. Beets were dug up and carried off. Mrs. Briggs was frightfully hurt by a scalp wound. It is hoped, however, that she will recover. From this place it went into the valley of the Minnesota on its eastern tour. The house of Mr. Brinkman, and Mr. Linden, as we understand, were carried off or destroyed. The whirlwind from these last places passed down the Minnesota into Sibley county, and spent its fury in the Big Woods.

The damage done in Nicollet county would reach some $15,000 or $20,000 in houses, barns, grain stacks, goods lost and fences removed. That no human beings were lost in such a visitation is one of the mysteries unfathomable by human wisdom. What reflecting mind would ever believe that an engine of that dangerous character could be sent on a similar line through a populous district, demolishing all human habitations in its way for over a distance of thirty miles, without destroying a single human life! He alone who rides on the whirlwind and directs the storm could, from such an engine of utter ruin, protect the life of man!

Garfield vs. Pendleton—Young Greenbacks Cornered.

The following letter from General James A. Garfield will explain itself:

General A. B. Nettleton:

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 7th inst. is received in which you inform me that Mr. Pendleton in his speech in Norwalk, on the previous Saturday, used these words:

"And General Garfield in a recent speech forgot himself and asked his audience this significant question: Do you suppose the loyal people of the North would permit the Democrals to resume control of the Government without a fight?' and further in the same speech General Garfield asked: 'Do you suppose the freedmen would submit to Democratic rule without resistance?'"

In answer, I have to say that I am greatly surprised that Mr. Pendleton should so misrepresent the letter and the spirit of my speech. Personally he is my friend, and I have always regarded him as a high-toned gentleman, and I can not see how he could make such a representation of me after reading the report of my speech at Orwell, which was printed in the Cincinnati *Commercial* of August 21st. That is the only full report of any of my campaign speeches this fall. In that I charged that the Blair letter and the reconstruction plank of the New York Convention meant war—were a declaration of overturning eight States by the bayonet—and I asked if it was to be supposed that this violence would be permitted without resistance. Eight thousand people heard me and no honest man of either party, who did hear me, will say that my speech can by any stretch of construction be made to mean what your letter represents Mr. Pendleton as saying. I must think he had been told what he reported, and is not personally responsible for the misrepresentation.

Very truly yours,

J. A. GARFIELD.

The Peoria (Ill.) *Transcript* has the following: "Yesterday, a man who had a case before Esquire Kraus made an affidavit for a change of venue, of which the following is a fair copy: "Affidavit—I belief to schwer that I would not get the Right by Mr. Kranse, which I denk to go by some other swier."

regiment Illinois Volunteers will be held at Springfield on Tuesday, October 20. Col. John Logan is to deliver the oration.

Amos Camp, Esq., had his wrist broken in consequence of the horse, upon which he was riding, falling with him in the streets of Springfield last Saturday.

Four passenger cars are building at Peoria for the through line from Warsaw to Chicago, which will be put on immediately upon the opening of the road through.

It is reported that one Wandell, the Democratic candidate for Sheriff in Champaign county, has run away, taking several thousand dollars with him. He left between two days.

A child six years of age, the son of Charles Hopkins, of Manchester, Scott county, was run over and killed by a train on the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad on Friday last.

John Huey, while working on a new building at Moline, on Monday last, fell a distance of fourteen feet, striking upon the joists below, and sustaining injuries which are believed to be fatal.

Two stores and two private dwellings in Rock Island were entered by burglars on Sunday evening last. One of the latter was the residence of J. B. Hawley, Republican candidate for Congress.

The Danville *Commercial* says that the work on the Pekin, Bloomington and Danville railroad, west of the city, is going on quite rapidly. Twenty-six miles east of Urbana is ready for the ties.

The Shawneetown Mercury says: At the close of W. W. O'Brien's speech in this city last week, an old Democrat arose and called for three cheers for Gen. John A. Logan, and they were given.

A German teamster named Cooper who was intoxicated, was thrown off his wagon at Upper Alton on Monday last, the wheels of the wagon passing over his body and killing him instantly.

The new Farwell Hall, at Chicago, rebuilt by the Young Men's Christian Association, in the place of the one burned last winter, is nearly completed, and will be ready for occupancy about the 15th of November. It costs $20,000.

The Mason City *News* says: As our Tanners were getting on the train at Petersburg, on the "home stretch," on last Monday night, some cowardly ruffian threw a stone into the crowd, striking our old citizen, Robert Proctor, on the side of his head, inflicting a severe wound.

M. Affonso, a grocer in Springfield was enticed from his residence over his store on Tuesday night last by two unknown men who professed a desire to purchase goods, and severely beaten. It is supposed they intended to murder him and rob the store, but were frightened off by his cries.

A negro shot a man named Burns, in Upper Alton, a few nights ago, inflicting a wound in the thigh. Burns was intoxicated at the time, and meeting the negro in the dusk of the evening, threatened to shoot, presenting a bottle at the same time. The result will be a warning to Burns not to attempt to frighten people.

The Springfield *Journal* says that a man named Morrison shot another named Hazendine near that city, on Friday morning last, inflicting a wound (not fatal) in the side. The two were on the way home from a Copperhead mass meeting together, when the deed was committed without any known provocation. Morrison was arrested and committed to jail in default of $2,000 bail.

The Bloomington *Pantagraph* says that a man giving his name as James Anderson, and professing to hail from Westmoreland county, Penn., has been palming himself off as a preacher upon the people of that vicinity, and at the same time has been plying his trade as a thief. He stole $180 at a farm house where he was given his dinner, but was followed to Shirley and arrested and the money found on him, when he confessed the theft. He professed to be associated with a band of thieves numbering thirty or more.

Assessment returns from all the counties in the State, except four, viz: Du Page, Hardin, Macoupin, and St. Clair, have been received at the office of Hon. G. H. Miner, State Auditor. Estimating the assessments in the above named counties the same as in 1867, the total valuation of property in the State for 1868 amounts to $465,718,187, being about 8 per cent. less than last year. The equalized valuation of property in 1867 was $504,683,553. In forty-four counties the returns show an increase in valuation from 1867, and in fifty-four counties a decrease of $201,143.

At Dwight, a singular phenomenon was observed in the heavens on the night of last Tuesday. In addition to a faint aurora borealis, a mass of light of varying shape appeared in the northwestern quarter of the sky. At about eleven o'clock it seemed like a brilliant cloud with flat sides. Then it assumed the shape of a huge headless comet, one end resting on the horizon, and the other shooting upward in a slanting direction. Long waves of faint light gradually floated toward it from the northeast, and its sides soon became straight and well defined. Then the middle became so attenuated that it looked like two pillars faintly connected. After a few more changes, it gradually disappeared during the midnight hours.

North Missouri Agricultural and Mechanical Association commences at Brookfield next Tuesday.

The dwelling of Rev. J. D. Dietterich, two and a half miles west of Sedalia, was consumed by fire with all its contents, during the absence of the family. The loss is about $5,000, with no insurance.

General R. W. Johnson, recently of Louisville, Ky., detailed by the President of the United States as Professor of Military Science in the State University at Columbia, and has entered upon his duties.

James H. Lean had his arm caught in a threshing machine while at work on the farm of a Mr. Ashworth, near Oregon, Holt county, on Saturday last, receiving such severe injuries that amputation was necessary.

A few days since, a horse threw Mr. Ezekiel Rimmer, in Ray county, and trod on his leg just above the ankle, fracturing the bone and injuring him so seriously that fears are entertained that he must have his foot amputated.

The 8th of October is to be observed as a holiday at St. Louis, in accordance with the proclamation of the Mayor, to enable all classes of citizens to go to the Fair of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association.

A Chinaman has just been granted naturalization papers in St. Louis the first of his nation granted that privilege in Missouri. He has resided in St. Louis for the past twelve years as a driver of a tea wagon. The Democrats claim him.

Jacob Rector, an old citizen of Barlou county, having a slight attack of ague, procured a lot of herbs and made a tea and drank it as a preventive. The concoction proved to be poisonous, and the unfortunate man died from the effects of his own medicine.

A young man named Smith shot another, named Holtzclaw, at Paris, Monroe county, on Monday night of last week, inflicting a severe if not fatal wound in the breast. A remark made by Holtzclaw about Smith was the pretext for the assault. Smith escaped.

A desperate encounter occurred at St. Joseph, on Thursday morning last, between two officers and two men whom they had arrested, in which about twenty shots were fired. One of the latter, a desperado, named Ike George, was killed and the other wounded, but escaped.

POLITICAL.

Wilk's Spirit says the average betting in the political market is about $1,000 to $600 on Grant, with a few takers at that odds.

The sixth clause of the democratic platform pledges it to a "reform of abuses." Clearly a mistake. It means the "abuse of reformers."

Flake's Galveston (Texas) *Bulletin* says that Lieut. Gov. Jones, a Democratic Elector, is out in favor of impartial suffrage, and asks whether he shall retire from the ticket.

The Macomb (Ill.) *Journal* says that a vote was taken on the Friday morning train, between Abingdon and Macomb, which resulted as follows: Grant, 180; Seymour, 32.

The Macomb (Ill.) *Journal* says that J. Montgomery Walker, Esq., of Industry, hitherto a Democrat, in a speech made one night last week, renounced the Democracy and came out for Grant and Colfax.

The Republicans of Wheeling, West Virginia, celebrated the victory in Maine, on Saturday last, by a salute of 100 guns. A large mass meeting was addressed by Senator Carlile and Hon. Benjamin Stanton.

The Democracy of Tennessee have issued a proclamation pledging themselves to negro suffrage if the negroes will vote their ticket. An active canvass for negro votes has already commenced.

Robert M. Douglas, son of the late Senator Douglas, was one of the speakers at the immense Grant and Colfax barbecue at Raleigh, N. C., on the 16th inst., which lasted all day and nearly all night. It was estimated that 50,000 people were in the city, and 20,000 marched in procession.

Two enthusiastic young men at Carlinville, Ill., have made the following bet: If Grant is elected the Seymour man is to wheel the Grant man from the front of the *Free Democrat* office around the square and up East Main Street as far as College Avenue and thence back to the place of starting. If Seymour is elected *vice versa.*

COINCIDENCE.—Among the mottoes carried in the procession Thursday, was one in front of the delegation from Lincoln, bearing this legend: "We vote as we fought." We are informed by a gallant soldier, a resident of Lincoln, that the man who carried that motto was an ex-rebel soldier, captured in Virginia by the eighth Illinois cavalry. Yes, he'll vote as he fought.—*State Journal.*

The Pontiac (Ill.) *Sentinel* exposes a fraud of the Democracy of Livingston county, in publishing a call for a Copperhead mass meeting to which is appended the names of a number of fire-in-the-rear Copperheads who take the titles of Generals, Colonels, Captains, &c., but not one of whom ever did any service in the Union army. This is the fact in regard to a large proportion of those Democrats who are passing themselves off as professed "Boys in Blue." The only military service a large proportion of them ever saw was in the rebel army.

GRAND REPUBLICAN RALLY.

Gen. Palmer and others to speak.

OCTOBER 2nd, 1868.

At a meeting held at the office of U. H. Keath, Chairman Adams Co. Central Committee, this morning, to make arrangements for the Grand Mass Meeting to be held at Quincy, Oct. 2nd, 1868, at 2 P. M., the following Committees were appointed, to-wit:

On Decoration of Speaker's Stand, Hall, etc.—Thomas Woodruff, Wm. McFadon, F. W. Menke, Capt. Schountz, Col. C. H. Morton.

On Transparencies, Banners, Mottoes, etc.—L. P. Turner, Capt. M. Piggott, C. M. Eames, Simon Burger, Richard Jansen.

On Entertainment of Tanners.—Wm. Evatt, C. A. Savage, Rev. S. S. Hunting, J. M. Bishop, Mrs. Gov. Wood, Mrs. Col. C. H. Morton, Mrs. N. Bushnell, Mrs. Gen. J. D. Morgan, Mrs. R. S. Benneson, Mrs. John Putnam, Mrs. Dr. Wilcox, Mrs. J. Grimshaw, Mrs. G. Follensbee, Mrs. Adam Schmitt, Mrs. Geo. Bond, Mrs. Fred. Dickhut, Mrs. Ed. Manson, Miss Sallie Baker, and Miss Emma Green.

This Committee will meet at Lincoln Hall, Friday next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Chief Marshal of the day, Gen. B. M. Prentiss.

Assistant Marshals, Gen. John Tillson, Wm. Evatt; Col. Wm. Hanna, Keokuk Junction; Col. John B. LaSage, Clayton; Capt. Howard, Richfield; Lieut. Freeman Woodruff, Ursa; Col. K. K. Jones, Ellington.

AIDS DE CAMP.

Edward Jones, E. K. Stone, Capt. Robt. Roeschlaub, Capt. Jansen, Maj. John Wood, Jr., George Wells, E. M. Miller, Capt. Fred Dichut, C. S. Doyen, George Van Doorn.

The Chief Marshall, assistants and aids living in the city will meet Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock p. m., at Lincoln Hall.

It was determined to make the meeting on the 2d of October the grandest rally ever held in old Adams.

U. H. KEATH, Chairman.

CITY AFFAIRS.

☞ The M. E. Church in the town of Fowler, this county, will be dedicated next Sabbath, Sept. 27th, by Rev. J. L. Crane.

METEOROLOGICAL.—The following is the range of the thermometer, morning, noon and evening, for the week ending September 29, 1868, as kept by T. W. Francis:

	Morn.	Noon.	Even.	Average
Monday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Friday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saturday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sunday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE WHOLESALE TRADE OF QUINCY.—There is, probably, no city in the west where the facilities and inducements offered to country merchants are superior to those of Quincy, except in one or two respects of minor importance in favor of larger places. We say "minor importance" in referring to supposed advantages in larger cities, like Chicago and St. Louis, because they do not sufficiently compensate for the difference in distance, time required, freights, and convenience. It is true, larger cities have a greater number of jobbing houses for a certain line of goods, and the competition thus offered may be supposed an inducement to pass our city by. Our merchants are well aware that this idea prevails more or less, and in order to counteract it they have put prices on the average below those of Chicago or St. Louis, as every country trader may satisfy himself by comparing bills. It is a necessity which they are well aware they must meet in order to compete with those cities. This necessity, however, becomes each day through popular error, for there is really quite as sharp and jealous a competition between a comparatively few firms, well known to each other, and each striving for the mastery and monopoly of the trade, as there is between dozens in the same line, no one of whom expects to obtain a moiety of business.

Again, it may be supposed that Quincy stocks, in the various lines, lack variety. We are happy to inform the mercantile community of the surrounding country that whoever entertains such an idea is laboring under a wrong impression. ... Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Iron and Steel, Notions, Millinery, Drugs, Crockery, Books and Stationery, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Saddlery, Confectioneries, etc.—and our jobbers will show you a variety that will satisfy the demand of any dealer desiring to buy in this section.

As to the amount of our stocks, we may say they are absolutely and relatively large. We have been inside of our stocks, and can vouch that ... Our merchants will be able to sell to you at as low figures as can be obtained elsewhere. ... The profits are to the producers and their own.

LOCAL NOTICES.

SEE BUNCH OF GRAPES.—On Standard in another column. Speer's Standard Wine Bitters is highly recommended by physicians for Dyspeptics, on account of its tonic properties, its purity and its delicious flavor.

—It is a well-known fact that the Circassian beauties possess magnificent heads of hair. If the possessors of that beauty can lend additional charms to the semi-enlightened belles of Circassia, how much more does it adorn the beauty of our highly cultivated American belles. It is easily obtained by the use of "Barrett's Vegetable Hair Restorer."—*Washington (D. C.) Chronicle.*

GRANT'S FAREWELL ADDRESS TO HIS ARMY.

The Weekly Whig.

—AND— REPUBLICAN.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1868.

Republican Campaign Appointments.

Gen. M. M. Bane, of Quincy, will speak at

Rushville	Saturday	September 26
Beardstown	Monday	September 28
Virginia	Tuesday	September 29
Arenzville	Wednesday	September 30

Maj. Gen. John M. Palmer, candidate for Governor, will speak as follows:

Havana	Tuesday	Sept. 29
Bath	Wednesday	Sept. 30
Rushville	Thursday	Oct. 1
Quincy	Friday	Oct. 2

John Pope Hodnett, the eminent Irish orator, will speak as follows:

Springfield	Monday	Sept. 28
Alton	Tuesday	Sept. 29

Gen. Carl Schurz will speak in German, indoor meetings, as follows:

Springfield	Monday	Sept. 28
Bath, Saturday		Sept. 26
Beardstown		
Mount Sterling		

Gen. Logan will speak as follows:

Bath, Saturday, September 26.		
Beardstown, Monday, September 28.		
Mount Sterling, Tuesday, September 29.		

Jno. B. Hawley, candidate for Congress, from the Fourth District, will speak at the following places in Hancock county:

Carthage	Saturday	Sept. 26
Augusta	Monday	Sept. 28
Bowen	Tuesday	Sept. 29
Breckenridge	Wednesday	Sept. 30
Warsaw	Thursday	Oct. 1
Basco	Friday	Oct. 2

Col. John Dougherty, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and Col. E. N. Bates, candidate for State Treasurer, will speak at

Springfield		Oct. 12
Jacksonville		Oct. 13
Virginia		Oct. 14
Bath		Oct. 15
Pekin		Oct. 16
Peoria		Oct. 17
Knoxville		Oct. 19
Monmouth		Oct. 20
Oquawka		Oct. 21

OFFICIAL BLANKS. COUNTY OFFICERS, ATTORNEYS AND all persons requiring Blanks for the transaction of their business are invited to make their orders. We use the best paper and guaranty satisfaction in style and price. We will duplicate bills made at St. Louis, Chicago or elsewhere.

GERMAN MASS MEETING

At Quincy Skating Rink.

Ex-Gov. GUSTAVUS KOERNER

Of Belleville, Illinois,

Will address the Germans of Quincy, in their own language at the Skating Rink, Saturday evening Sept. 26th, at 7½ o'clock P. M., upon the political issues of the Campaign. Will give particular attention to the Questions of the National Debt, Bonds, Greenbacks, Taxation, Extravagance and Retrenchment. All Germans of both parties are invited to attend this meeting and hear this able, honest old German orator of Illinois.

THE MASS MEETING OF NEXT WEEK.

Let no Republican in Adams and the adjoining counties forget the Republican mass meeting to be held in this city on Friday of next week, October 2d. This will, without doubt, be the grand rally of the campaign, for this section of the State, and it should be the object of every Republican to render it a complete success. To this end we hope that all local Republican organizations in this vicinity, both in Illinois and Missouri, will not only make timely preparations to be present in force, but that they will bring as many of the opposition with them as possible. Gen. Palmer and other able speakers are expected.

Let there be a grand rally for Grant, Union and Victory.

CITY NEWS SUMMARY.—The Circuit Court, the Grand Jury and the Board of Supervisors hold sessions this week.——A Democratic cannoneer brought out his big gun the night of the Maine election, but early next morning took it back. He did not fire it off.——A silver wedding took place Thursday evening last in this city; the parties were Rev. Wm. J. Rutledge and wife.——A man named John Baker, was sentenced in the Criminal Court, last Thursday, to 14 years imprisonment for murder in Schuyler county.——Several stables caught fire and burned in a central part of the city Friday morning.——The votes taken on the trains and steamboats almost always show a large majority for Grant and Colfax.——Samuel Owen and Frederick A. Lee have been sentenced to the penitentiary for horse stealing for 10 years and 8 months, and 7 years respectively.——When the Copperheads were returning from Springfield to this city, while the train stopped at Clola, they robbed a farmer of $20 worth of fruits, taken forcibly from his wagon.——The copperhead meeting at Fowler, which was claimed by them as a great thing, proves to have been a complete fizzle.——The sheriff took six prisoners to the penitentiary Tuesday.——The First National Bank of this city was robbed Wednesday noon, by a man who brought in a peach box, and standing on it reached over the railing of the counter and seized a pile of bills amounting to $9,500, and made his escape. He was captured the next day by Detective McGuire, and all the money recovered.

NORTHWESTERN FARMER.—We invite the attention of our farming

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Anniversary Exercises—Proceedings This Morning.

In consequence of the excursion on Saturday afternoon, there were no public exercises at the church, but at night the anniversary exercises of the Sunday School Union were held, Rev. J. S. Borger presiding. Revs. Eaton, Noble, Fry and Buck made addresses, and entertained the audience very much. The address of Dr. Buck was especially amusing, edifying and characteristic. The reports of contributions for the cause of Sunday Schools were not up to last year, though they were not all in. The heavy storm made the congregation quite small.

Sunday was a beautiful day, Nature having had her face washed on Saturday, and a number of the pulpits of the city were filled by the members of the Conference. The love feast was at 9 o'clock a. m., and the sermon of Bishop Janes, at the Vermont street church, was masterly, and gave satisfaction to the densely packed congregation. At its close, fourteen young men were ordained deacons by the laying on of hands by the Bishop and some of the Elders.

In the afternoon Dr. Akers preached an able and eloquent sermon to a crowded house after which seven were ordained elders, and the exercises were very interesting. Dr. Akers is a stirring speaker and a fine preacher, and maintains his youthful ardor though past his three score years and ten.

At night the missionary anniversary exercises were held, and were very interesting. The report of the treasurer showed that over seventeen thousand dollars had been raised by the Conference during the year for the cause of missions, being a decrease of a thousand dollars from last year's report. Rev. B. St. J. Fry, Dr. Crary, Dr. Haas and Cartwright made addresses. While all were good, we must be allowed to say that Dr. Crary made one of the most effective speeches to which we ever listened on that subject. The Doctor is not an orator in the ordinary sense of that word, but he speaks right on, and while his thoughts are excellent, his manner is *natural* and simple, and he goes straight home to the heart. His speech will not soon be forgotten by that audience, and will doubtless result in permanent good. Dr. Cartwright made a short address full of spice, and stated that he was the oldest missionary alive, and the only presiding elder who ever had seen or would see his forty-ninth year as a presiding elder. He purposes having a jubilee at the close of this year, if he lives, and the probability is that he will not die for a long time yet, as he is nearly 83 years old, and feels as full of Peter Cartwright as he did three score years ago. A collection was taken for the support of the missionary society. The singing by the choir was one of the excellent features of the evening.

The Conference was opened this morning by Rev. R. E. Guthrie, and the regular business was begun. Rev. W. H. Moore, presiding elder of the Bloomington District, reports his district as being in a very flourishing condition. The missionary reports were in advance of last year, and the character of all the ministers was passed except that of one, whose parchments were given up.

Rev. J. H. Moore represented the Decatur District, and made a good report. He especially endorsed the labors of Dr. Buck and L. Smith as regards finances. He did not fully endorse one brother who sent no report to Conference, and whose special forte is preaching, and not much else. The Bishop remarked that such men needed a Presiding Elder, in order to keep them at work.

Rev. R. W. Travis made a report of Champaign District, and showed the condition to be good. The character of the ministers in it was passed.

Rev. S. Shinn represented Danville District, and made a fair report. The character of the preachers was reported good and was passed. The missionary reports were behind those of last year, owing to the prevalence of the cattle disease in that region, whereby the people lost a great many cattle, and were crippled financially. The same complaint was made by another district.

Rev. J. P. Dimmitt asked for and received a superannuated relation.

The committee appointed in the case of Rev. P. Wallace, reported that no ground of charges was found, and that he is not guilty of falsehood or dishonesty. The report was received with evident pleasure by the Conference, as the brother is highly regarded by those who know him best. His character passed, and he represented his District as being in a good condition.

President Gray, of the Quincy College, made a report to the Conference, showing that there remains a debt of a little over $2,500 on the College, which was promised to be

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ference, but the brethren are not willing to let the old war-horse go. He keeps an unusually sweet disposition, and he loves the church and ministry next to his God.

The following resolution was offered by Rev. J. L. Crane and adopted by the conference:

"WHEREAS, Rev. P. Cartwright D. D., if he should live, will, at the end of one year, have been a P. E. for fifty years, and he is the only man that has ever occupied that position in this country; therefore Resolved, That this Conference ... Bishop Janes ... the cause of the Rev. Peter Cartwright's fifty years as a Presiding Elder."

TUESDAY.

After our yesterday's report was furnished the circumstances connected with the death of Rev. W. R. Anderson were related by Dr. Cartwright, and the Conference was much affected at the statement, as the brother had been much loved and died as he lived—a christian.

Rev. L. C. Piner made an address and then asked a vacation in order to rest awhile and regain his health and strength, and his request was granted.

A communication from a certain campmeeting association was referred to the committee on the state of the church.

Rev. E. Elliott reported the condition of the Griggsville District and stated that about $32,000 had been raised within its bounds for church and parsonage purposes.

Rev. W. E. Johnson presented the condition of Quincy District, and said that a large part of this work was really a missionary field, and could not do as well as it otherwise would.

The question of wine drinking came up, and it appeared to be the sense of the Conference that no wine of any kind should be used as a beverage, at weddings or any where else. After the usual announcements, the Conference adjourned.

Rev. T. J. Bryant preached an earnest sermon at 3 o'clock, and Dr. DeHaas preached excellently at night.

The Conference was opened this morning by Rev. J. Leaton, and it proceeded at once to business. The following ministers were ordained on Sabbath by Bishop Janes:

Deacons.—David D. Baird, George W. Bates, Nixon S. Buckner, George M. Dimmitt, Sanford S. Kershner, Thomas H. Dillon, Adam Waggoner, Salem Hedges, P. Augustus Swart, Jared F. Phillips, Oakey V. Test, John B. Meigs, Jeremiah Parsons.

Elders.—Clinton Myers, Wm. McK. Gooding, John G. Mitchell, Marion Everhart, Anderson Orr, Henry C. Wallace, Thomas D. Weems.

The report of the Methodist Book Concern showed that the profits for the year had been over $27,000, and that the Concern was in an excellent condition. The periodical report was excellent, and showed that one paper alone—the S. S. Advocate—has a circulation of about 350,000 copies; and other papers have a very extensive circulation.

The present condition of the church is exceedingly good and gives great satisfaction to all who love the church or humanity. The report of the committee on Freedmen's Aid Society was read and adopted. The report of the committee on the Western Seamen's Friend Society was read and adopted.

The report of the Committee on the Bible Cause was read and adopted.

As the Bishop was engaged with his cabinet in finishing the list of appointments, Rev. James Leaton presided over the Conference during most of the morning session, and gave general satisfaction.

A committee from the State Fair was then introduced to the Conference and invited the ministers to attend the Fair at their pleasure, free of charge. By a rising vote the Conference gave the committee a vote of thanks for the courtesy.

The Temperance report was adopted with evident pleasure. The Sabbath School report was also adopted. The Missionary Committee made a report, which was adopted. The committee on Periodicals and Church Extension reported, and their reports were adopted.

The next session of the annual Conference will be held in the city of Lincoln, Logan county. The Conference adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

WEDNESDAY.

The afternoon session yesterday was occupied in hearing the reports of the stewards and other committees. A collection was taken up yesterday for the support of the martyred Bewley's blind daughter and family, and resulted in over $90. Such collections are so frequent at Conference that many of the preachers have to borrow money to pay their way home; but they give cheerfully and never complain at any just collection.

A call of the roll of superannuated preachers showed a long list, and all but one or two were continued in their present relation, and those were made effective. One of the superannuates, Rev. R. E. Guthrie,

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W. M. McElfresh; Chesterfield, Porter Slagel; Zanesville, E. J. Augent.

Jacksonville District, No. 2.—Peter Akers, P. E.; Jacksonville, east charge, F. W. Phillips; Jacksonville, west charge, W. F. Short; Jacksonville, Brooklyn, Hardin Wallace; Lynnville, R. C. Norton, P. N. Minear; Concord, Andrew Rynders; Winchester, T. J. Bryant; Manchester, W. H. Taylor, W. Tidball, G. W. Dungan; Carrollton, J. S. Akers; Carrollton circuit, H. B. Spears; Greenfield, A. C. Armstrong; Palmyra, W. S. Clark; Franklin, Robert Clark; Meredosia, J. J. Gardiner; Alexander, to be supplied.

Bloomington District, No. 3.—W. H. H. Moore, P. E.; Bloomington, 1st charge, W. N. McElroy; do. University charge, George Stevens; Atlanta, D. W. English; McLean, David Gay; Waynesville, Samuel Pendleton; Delavan, W. H. Webster; an Jose, T. J. N. Simmons; Mason City, J. W. Warfield; Mount Pulaski, J. B. Houts; Lincoln, W. R. Goodwin; Lincoln circuit, H. C. Adams; Leroy, George Bates; Old Town, W. C. Lacy; Heyworth, A. Bradshaw, P. C. Carroll; Saybrook, George B. Wolf; Normal, E. D. Wilkin; Armington, Samuel Middleton; Twin Grove and Covel, Joseph Montgomery; Le Roy circuit, J. S. Seymour; Mason City circuit, G. D. Randall; Shirley, C. D. James; Rovs. C. W. C. Munsell and S. Martin, agents Wes. University.

Decatur District, No. 4.—Hiram Buck, P. E.; Decatur, 1st charge, J. L. Davidson; Decatur, Stapp's chapel, L. B. Carpenter; Decatur circuit, J. E. Locke, T. S. Johnson; Mechanicsburg, R. N. Davies; Pana, C. P. Baldwin; Hillsboro, W. S. Hooper; Macon, Jesse Barber; Taylorville, G. J. Barrett, Hickory Grove, L. Smith; Irving, J. H. Holloway; Moweaqua, J. H. Dickens; Rosemond, J. C. Lindley; Harristown, to be supplied; Oconee, George Miller; Tower Hill, W. A. Gale; Rochester, T. M. Dillon; Mount Auburn, Joseph Pellatt; Bethany, to be supplied; White Oak, C. G. Bradshaw.

Champaign District, No. 5.—R. W. Travis, P. E.; Champaign, J. H. Noble; Paxton, M. W. Everhart; Clinton, S. S. Meigs; Bement, N. S. Buckner; Cerro Gordo, M. M. Davidson, W. F. Travis; Tolono, H. S. Tryon; Rantoul, J. M. West; Mason, A. Semple; Middletown, J. L. Orr, Frederick Pease; Mount Pleasant, A. T. Orr; Monticello, Ira Emerson; Arcola Ct. to be supplied; Arcola, L. Delano; Lovington, Archibald McKaskill; Att. Pleasant Ct. John Roberts; De Witt, G. Garner; Champaign University charge, to be supplied; Paxton Ct., M. L. Curie; Centreville, H. C. Heckenswirth.

Danville District No. 6.—Samson Shinn, P. E.; Danville, James Leaton; Ridge Farm, S. T. Kershner; Urbana, J. G. Little; Myersville, Clinton Myers; Pilot, B. F. Hyde; Blue Grass, G. Y. Heycox; Homer, J. C. Rucker; Fairmount, H. H. Keith; Georgetown, J. C. Lewis; Indianola, Benjamin Newman; Philo, Benjamin Barthlow; Camargo, T. D. Weems; Oakland, N. S. Barnes; Brocton, D. D. Lyon; Rossville, J. A. Kumler; Urbana Circuit, W. W. Curnutt; Tuscola, James Shaw.

Mattoon District, No. 7.—Peter Wallace, P. E.; Mattoon, Wm. Stevenson; Mattoon Circuit, W. F. Lowe; Windsor, Adam Waggoner; Shelbyville, J. B. Ford; Shelbyville Circuit, J. D. Calus; Milton, Wm. Mitchell; Charleston, Lester James; Kansas, to be supplied; Paris, W. M. Reed; Vermillion, E. D. May; Marshall, A. A. Swart; York, Reuben Gregg; Martinsville, James Muirhead; Greenup, Salem Hedges; Neoga, Isaiah Villars; Farmington, I. H. Aldrick; Westfield, C. D. Sweet; Sullivan, J. W. Pattison.

Pleasant Plains District, No. 8.—Peter Cartwright, P. E.; Jacksonville circuit, George Rutledge, S. Goldsmith; Sangamon, Anderson Orr; Island Grove, W. B. Barton; Ashland, J. W. Eckman; Virginia, David Baird; Beardstown, S. H. Rhodes; Chandlerville, G. M. Coyce; Petersburg; T. C. Wolfe; Bath, T. J. Barr; Havana, W. D. R. Trotter; Topeka, Grandville Bond; Manito, M. Shunk.

Griggsville District, No. 9.—Emmer Elliott, P. E.; Quincy, 5th St., J. C. Sargent; Columbus, Robert Honnold; Payson, G. R. S. McElfresh, C. W. Connor; Kinderhook, W. H. McVey; Barry, J. W. Lintecs. W. E. Johnson ... Beverly, Milo Butler; Perry, J. G. Mitchell; Griggsville, N. P. Heath; Griggsville Circuit, W. J. Newman, W. E. Miller; Milton, G. M. Dimmitt; New Hartford, J. H. Kabrick; Hardin, to be supplied; Naples, to be supplied.

Quincy District, No. 10.—W. E. Johnson, P. E. Quincy, Vermont street, W. J. Rutledge; Warsaw, to be supplied; Lima, J. S. Kirkpatrick; Mendon, W. C. Avery; La Prairie, Curtis Powell; Chili, to be supplied; Pulaski, Robert Chapman; Plymouth, Bradley Hungerford; Huntsville, to be supplied; Augusta,

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ROUSING MEETINGS.

Grand Processions.

Eloquent Speeches by Gov. Bross and Hon. Geo. C. Bates.

The City Ablaze at Night.

Monster Torch-Light Army.

5,000 Republicans at the Rink.

If any one has ever had any doubt that "Old Adams" was to be redeemed from the clutches of the rebel Democracy, at the approaching election next November, such fears and doubts were certainly removed by the glorious, spirited, enthusiastic gatherings of the loyal masses in the city of Quincy Monday afternoon and evening.

The late unfavorable weather and the spread of the news that Gen. Logan could not be present, prevented hundreds from attending, and until Monday morning no special preparations were made for any great demonstration. However, the Tanner companies from the various towns of the county began to come in by the morning trains, and their Quincy brethren received them at Lincoln Hall, and at 1 p. m. united in a procession with them to the railroad depot to receive the speakers of the day, who were expected from Chicago. In this procession were delegations from Clayton, Fowler, Coatsburg, Camp Point, Lima, Ursa and other places. All were neatly uniformed, furnished with music, flags, banners, transparencies and torches, and marched in excellent order. Gov. Bross and Mr. Bates were duly escorted to their dining places and the column disappeared to meet at the Rink.

AFTERNOON MEETING.

Notwithstanding the fact that it is usually almost impossible to gather together a very large concourse in the day time, when the labors of the day occupy the men and household duties the ladies, still, it was a magnificent audience that assembled at the Rink yesterday afternoon. The crowd began to assemble as early as two o'clock. A little before three Grecian's band and the Tanner Glee Club made their appearance. The former numbered twelve pieces and entertained the rapidly increasing throng with well executed music. They were followed by a stirring campaign song, from the Glee Club to the old tune of "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp," brought out with a will the chorus:

> Tramp, Tramp, Tramp,
> The Tanners soar base;
> Cheer up, comrades, they will come,
> And beneath the Tanner's torch,
> You shall see the loyal North
> Beat the Copperheads and rebels once again.

Their music was greeted with prolonged applause, and the Club certainly deserved praise. The Tanner club numbered some fifteen hundred when the speaking began.

GOV. BROSS'S SPEECH.

At 3 p. m. the eloquent and honored Lieutenant Governor Bross was introduced to the audience by Capt. U. H. Keath.

Notwithstanding he was fresh from his journey, the orator appeared to be in his usual excellent speaking trim. Expressing his pleasure at addressing the citizens of Quincy and modestly referring to his supposed inability to make any converts from the old line Democrats he brought up successively the old issues between the Whigs and Democrats and the present points at issue between the Republicans and Democratic parties. Witheringly, incontrovertibly, he made his charges against modern Copperocracy, arraigning them before the tribunal of voters before him as the cause of the late terrible war, as the holders of Government offices at the breaking out of the rebellion, as the constituents of the rebel army, as the murderers of the loyal soldiers of the Nation, and as the contriving power in every secession State. The manly course of the War Democracy was shown up with becoming praise, in contrast with this conduct he pointedly portrayed the course of the Copperhead Democracy throughout the war, their exultation over Union defeats and their skulking to their holes when our flag triumphed. Next came their base record on the Reconstruction question, their anxiety for the admission of the rebels, &c. Here was no dodging of the negro question by the fearless champion of the right. Freedom before the law, the equality guaranteed by the Declaration of Independence, not equality of condition, that was what he demanded for the colored race. The rousing speaker put uproarious cheers and applause by his warning to Democrats that if they feared the negroes would become their equals they must drink less whisky and be more respectable. The silly cry of "carpet-bagger" against the loyal emigrant to the South was ridiculed into nothing.

The Democracy had to take it again on the national debt question. Those who made the war were the makers also of the debt, and yet they were the very ones who refuse to pay their taxes—except on whisky.

The "bloated bondholders" cry of the Copps was easily disposed of. The legal impossibility of taxing the United States bonds was clearly stated; also, the fallacy of the Democratic doctrines of "equal taxation." Then came an unsparing showing up of the slippery politics of Seymour, of the traitorous course of Blair, and of the mongrel crew at the New York nominating Convention. The glorious career and noble character of the Republican standard bearers were next pictured in glowing colors, and greeted with deafening rounds of applause. His peroration was an earnest appeal to the young men of the vast assembly to take the

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front fire, forbidde after block. One the feature of the column was the mounted Grant and Colfax Guards, who made their first appearance. A splendid body of men they were, and added much to the appearance of the procession.

AT THE RINK.

The grand procession came filing into the Skating Rink, and such cheers as rung through the spacious building were never heard before in Quincy. When all were in, including the gallant Fourth Ward company, 200 strong, which had fallen into line after the main procession had been formed and started on the march, then the Tanner Glee Club sang the new song, "We'll Fight it Out on This Line if it Takes All Summer." The ringing spirit was up, and after the cheers had subsided, the vast crowd of listeners joined in the chorus and swelled it up to "The Battle Cry of Freedom," and it is seldom one's pleasure to hear such a volume of melodious and enthusiastic song as rolled up to that lofty fretted roof.

After this glorious chorus had been repeated again and again, Capt. Keath introduced the eloquent and witty George C. Bates. He happily began his speech by relating how he first met the Illinois Methodist Conference had taken a vote, and 114 of the 116 were for Grant and Colfax, while the other two were doubtful. Then followed some very interesting personal reminiscences of Schuyler Colfax and Ulysses S. Grant. The private history of the rebel Copperhead Convention in New York, last July, was detailed, and the impudence of the rebel leaders in asking Republicans to rally around them and their secured platform plainly demonstrated.

Again was the gallant course of the loyal War Democrats eulogized, and the last words of the patriotic Democrat, Stephen A. Douglas quoted, and greeted with tremendous applause. "The main mass of the Democratic party were true to the Government, but not the leaders," said the eloquent speaker. A graphic word-picture of the prominent men in the New York Convention was then drawn in the General's inimitable style, and those loyal thousands stood in the Quincy Skating Rink—a sanctuary for the moment—spell bound with interest, listening to his descriptions. The villainous Wade Hampton, the author of part of the Democratic platform, was pungently and unsparingly excoriated. Admiral (?) Semmes, the avowed endorser of said platform, fared hardly any better. The "martyr" Vallandigham was vividly photographed. Then came Horatio Seymour's infamous record during the New York riots. "Oh, how his blackness was exposed." Frank Blair was duly alluded to next, and his revolutionary letter quoted from.

Then for nearly two hours the speaker entertained his vast audience, which numbered no less than five thousand. As it was quite late when he concluded, no other speeches were made, but, after a song from the Glee Club, the assembly dispersed. The Tanners re-formed into procession and again illuminated our streets with their blazing beacon lights.

The good cause has been mightily helped by the generous turnout of the people and the Tanners, and the earnest words of eloquence from our orators.

Quincy has shown to her many visitors that the fires of liberty are brightly burning here, and that she will aid herself to the grand array of Republican cities next November. So mote it be.

GEN. PALMER AT CAMP POINT

2,500 People Present.

800 Tanners in Uniform.

The announcement that Gen. Palmer would address the people of Adams and adjoining counties at Camp Point, on the 18th inst., had the effect to draw out the largest number of people present at any political meeting of this campaign in this portion of the Congressional District. The estimate of good judges being fully 2,500 people. The Quincy delegation of Tanners, several hundred strong, arrived at Camp Point on the noon train, and were received by a battalion composed of the different Tanner organizations of the surrounding towns who had previously arrived, and were at the depot. A few minutes later the Galesburg train brought Gen. Palmer, who was conducted by the committee of reception to the hotel. The delegation then formed on the depot grounds, making a procession nearly half a mile in length and about 800 strong. All being in uniform, the display was grand. A beautiful ornament to the general effect was the banners trimmed with appropriate mottoes, and a magnificent evergreen wreath encircling the portraits of Lincoln, Grant and Colfax. This last was made by the ladies of Camp Point, and was highly complimented by all.

A few minutes before 2 P. M., the column, headed by the Clayton brass band, escorted the General to the place of speaking. The spot chosen was a delightful amphitheatre in the northern part of ... town, on the grounds of Thom... ...lley, Esq., where the patriotic citizens had erected a large covered stand for the speaker and constructed seats for the accommodation of the people. The General was conducted to the stand and the procession disposed itself where the speaker could

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man being rebel. If the Democracy could control the negro vote, they would be in favor of him voting. The negro had more sense than the white man South, as it is more sensible to be loyal than rebel, and he wished his friends to count him (Palmer) sound on the goose.

Seymour was the best representative of the Democratic party in this country, and Grant the best representative of the Republican party. As to statesmanship, Grant certainly possessed the most, for it was only common sense applied to public affairs. The speech lasted over two hours, and was repeatedly cheered. The crowd gave the best of attention and were highly gratified with the able and systematic expose of the purposes of the Democratic party. It was a grand speech, and did good service among all parties.

The General was laboring under the disadvantage of a severe hoarseness, thus making the fourth speech of the week for him.

At the conclusion, the Glee Club, of Quincy, sang some patriotic songs, when the meeting dissolved, to re-assemble in the evening.

At 7 p. m., the Tanners, with torches lighted, marched through the streets, and drew up, about 8 at the depot, to Col. Wakers, of Macomb, just returning from Washington, who, for about an hour, held them with a telling speech, full of Radical pluck.

About 9 o'clock, the special train having arrived, the Quincy delegation returned home with increased confidence in the triumph of the Union party, next November.

THE CAMP POINT AFFAIR!

A Question of Veracity Settled.

Did "Greenbacks" Cheer for Jeff Davis and Assault "Tanners" at Camp Point, Last Friday?

READ THE FOLLOWING!

[From the Quincy Herald, Sept. 23.]

Friends of the HERALD—Among the many efforts ... the Grant pole, and several "Greenbacks" were ... the train arrived ... cheers for Jeff Davis ... the "Tanners" ... stones ... Camp Point ...

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS OF CAMP POINT.—We, the undersigned, certify that on the morning of Friday, Sept. 18th, on the return of the excursion train from Springfield, a PARTY OF PERSONS DRESSED IN THE UNIFORM OF "GREENBACKS" IN THE VILLAGE OF CAMP POINT, SHOUTED FOR "JEFF. DAVIS," in our presence. [Signed.]

JAMES A. SMITH,
GEO. W. CYRUS,
H. H. STOWE,
M. D. L. CRAVER,
CHAS. V. GAY,
E. E. B. SAWYER,
JASPER ASHER.

Camp Point, Ill., Sept. 22, 1868.

The gentleman who sends us the above statement with signatures obtained in a few moments, says "nobody in Camp Point presumes to dispute it."

STATEMENT OF TANNERS AND CITIZENS OF QUINCY.

As the train containing the "Tanners" of Quincy and other citizens, both ladies and gentlemen, was passing the train at Clola, containing the Greenbacks, returning from Springfield, the passenger car containing the ladies, who were with the "Tanners," was pelted by the Greenbacks with stones or some hard substance, and every person in the car will testify that it was struck a number of times, and considerable alarm was created for the safety of the ladies on the side of the car next to the Greenback train.

[Signed]

CHAS. H. MORTON,
WM. EVATT,
GEO. M. COUCH,
MRS. M. P. COUCH.

In addition to the above, we learn, upon unquestionable authority, that a lady, on the Tanners' excursion train, was struck upon the cheek with a stone, which left its mark. We are assured that there are large numbers of others who were on the Tanners' train who are ready to bear evidence to the same general facts. In the face of the above evidence, we leave the public to judge who is the "liar."

MARRIED.

On Thursday, Sept. 24, in this city, by Rev. ... Mr. ... RALSTON and Miss MARY ... of ...

On Friday, Sept. 18, 1868, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. S. A. ... Mr. JOHN H. SCHAFF ... and Miss ... W. SMITH, of Quincy, Ill. No cards.

DIED.

In this city, Sept. 19th, at ... CHARLES BROWN, to the 76th year of his age.

... Brown was one of the first settlers of ...

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

FINANCIAL.

WHIG OFFICE, QUINCY, September 24, 1868.

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS.

GOLD—Opened at 142½

U. S. 6's, 1881	114¼	U. S. 5-20's, '65, N. I	108¾
U. S. 5-20's, 1862	114⅝	U. S. 5-20's, 1867	108⅞
U. S. 5-20's, 1864	109⅞	U. S. 5-20's, 1868	109⅝
U. S. 5-20's, 1865	110⅜	U. S. 10-40's	10[illegible]

QUINCY QUOTATIONS.

The following are the rates as furnished by THOS. T. WOODRUFF, Banker and Broker, No. 11 Fourth St., west side of Washington Park:

	Buying	Selling
Gold	141½	142½
Silver, large	131	
Silver, small	129	
N. Y. Exchange	par.	⅛ prem.
Chicago Exchange	par 1-10	prem
St. Louis Exchange	par 1-10	prem
U. S. 6's, 1881	113½	114½
U. S. 5-20's 1862	114	111¾
U. S. 5-20's, 1864	109½	110
U. S. 5-20's, '65	11	110½
U. S. 5-20's, 1865, new issue	[illegible] 8½	109
U. S. 5-20's, 1867	[illegible]	108½
U. S. 5-20's, 1868	108¾	109
U. S. 10-40's	104	104⅜

U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST TREASURY NOTES

DATED	BUYING.	DATED.	BUYING
		September, 1865	117⅛
		October, 1865	116⅞

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE QUINCY WHIG. }
September 24 1868 }

This morning about half past eight o'clock it began to rain much to the disappointment of the fair-going people. The consequence was that the farmers who had arrived with produce for sale were compelled to close out at such prices as could readily be obtained or stand in the rain, and prices paid were not criterions of the market. The articles quoted under the head of farm produce are now mostly in fair supply and somewhat dull.

Butter—Has been firm all the week as offered from the wagon at about 48c with occasional sales 1 or 2c higher or lower. Wisconsin dairy has declined 3c.

Potatoes—In fair supply and owing to the competition from northern potatoes home-grown potatoes are rather weaker and declined to $1 60 per bushel for the best lots.

The market has suddenly become glutted with sweet potatoes and prices have declined from $1 75, the rate prevailing most of the week, to $1.50 to-day.

The early crop of onions has nearly disappeared, and are not much sought after.

Peas—Are in limited supply with a light demand, and steady at 5c. per lb. from commission men.

Apples and peaches are quite steady at $1 00@$1.50, shippers' rates, for the former. The qualities offered are generally inferior. A few choice offerings bring $2 00 at the retail stores. Peaches are almost equally subject to the same remarks.

Chickens—Prices paid for good spring range from $2 50 to $3. Both these prices were paid this morning for about the same qualities. Sales are quite readily made.

Wool—We note an advance of 2c all round and of 3c on tub-washed. Prices are very firm and the market is characterized by considerable buoyancy and activity, with an upward tendency.

Provisions—Are firm in this market, owing to small stocks, but abroad the tendency is downward. We quote prices unchanged.

Rags—Are steady, firm and in demand.

Drugs—Are steady, with a good demand. Castor oil, opium and its products, with some essential oils are very high from scarcity.

Leather—Is firm, and upper and harness somewhat scarce. Oak skirting and upper have advanced.

Lumber—Is firm, and shingles very firm, with an advance on sawed.

Coal Oils—Show a tendency to come down. We quote pure at 37c.

Francis W. Crane & Co., of St. Louis, in their last weekly provision circular, say the demand for provisions is fully up to expectation, and the stock in the country small, yet prices are steadily tending downward, which they consider an anomally, an "abnormal condition" on which it will not do to predict for the future. We think it very plain that the decline in breadstuffs, the early harvesting and abundance of the crops, the prospect of plenty of corn to fatten the incoming swine product, have all had their weight of influence.

GENERAL PRODUCE, FLOUR AND PROVISION MARKET.

Flour and Meal.

FLOUR—℔ bbl		CORN MEAL—℔ cwt.	
Choice City	10 25@11 25	Best Bolted	1 90
2d Quality	8 00@ 8 50	Coarse—Feed	1 70
Third Rate	7 00@ 8 00	MILL-FEED—℔ cwt.	
Sp'g Wheat	9 0 @ 9 50	Shipstuff	1 2 @ 1 50
No. 1 Rye	8 00	Screenings	80@ 1 25
Buckwheat		Shorts	1 00

Grain, Hay and Seeds.

WHEAT—WINTER.		OATS (32 lbs).	45@ 46
Extra Choice	@2 01	HAY—℔ ton.	
Prime (clean)	1 75@1 85	Timothy—	
do cheaty	1 60@ 70	No. 1 baled	15 00@16 00
Inferior	1 30@1 50	do unbaled	15 00@17 00
WHEAT—SPRING.		SEEDS—℔ bus	
Fair to choice	1 25@1 40	Flaxseed	1 50@ 1 60
RYE—No. 1	85@1 00	Timothy	2 00@ 2 50
BUCKWHEAT.		Hungarian	
CORN—EAR		Clover	7 00@ 7 50
Choice White / Mix'd & Yellow	80@ 85	BROOM CORN—℔ ton.	
		Fair to good.	$125 @$150

Farm Produce—Grocers' Stock.

Butter—From wagon, good to choice	35	@	40
do Wisconsin dairy, in tubs	35	@	
do Northern store-packed			35
Cheese—Choice country made			18
do Ohio and Pope's Factory	18½	@	19
Eggs—From wagon, fresh, per doz	16	@	18
Honey—Choice country, strained lb	15	@	18
do do do in comb	12½	@	15
Sorghum Syrup—Fair to good, ℔ gal	40	@	60
Potatoes—From wagon, fair to good, bu.	1 35	@1	60
do do com store, North, bu.		@1	40
Sweet Potatoes—Fair to good, bu.	1 50	@1	75
Onions—From wagon, com to choice, bu	00	@1	00
do do commiss on store, bbl.			
Beans—From storehouse, navy, ℔ bu			
do do do common, bu.			
Peas—From storehouse, green dried, lb.			5
Dried Apples—From store, quart'r'd, lb.			
Dried Peaches—From store, pared, lb			
do do do do unpared, lb.			
GREEN FRUITS—Apples, fair to choice	1 00@2 00		
do do Peaches " "	75@2 00		

Hides, Wool, Feathers, Etc.

GREEN HIDES.		DRY HIDES.	
Butchers'	8½@ 9	Flint	20 @21
Salted	10 @10½	Salted	17 @18
Kip	12 @13	Flint Calf	21 @22
Calf	15 @16	Salted "	[illegible]
GREEN PELTS.		DRY COUNTRY PELTS	
Butchers'	30 @40	Wool Skins	50@1 25
Lambs' Skins	30 @50	Shearlings	10 @15
WOOL		FEATHERS	
Unwashed	20 @23	Prime Geese	65@70
Fleece washed	32 @ 7	TALLOW	10 @11
Tub washed	4[illegible] @44	BEESWAX	2[illegible] @31

Poultry and Game.

Chickens, full grown ℔ doz	3 00@3 25
" Spring	2 50@2 75
Turkeys, live	

Provisions and Lard.

HAMS, S. C.		BULK MEATS	
In pickle		Shoulders	12 @ 11
Smoked		Clear Sides	16½
Canvassed	18 @ 21	do Ribs	
BACON		Rough Sides	
Shoulders	14	MESS PORK	$30 00
Clear Sides	18	LARD	24

Rags and Old Metals.

RAGS		OLD METALS	
Country mixed	3 @3½	Lead	6 @ 4
Old Cordage and Bagging, etc	1 @2	Brass	1[illegible]
		Copper	12½@13
		Cast Iron Scrap	1¼
		Wro't " do	¾

Quincy Dry Goods Market.

PRINTS.

Allen's	12½	Merrimack D.	[illegible]
American	12½	Merrimack W.	[illegible]
Amoskeag	12	Mourning's	[illegible]
Arnold's	11	Richmond's	12½
Dunnel's	12½	Sprague's	[illegible]
Lancaster's	12½	Wamsutta	[illegible]
BROWN COTTONS.		BLEACHED COTTONS	
Indian Head	16½	4-4 Wamsutta	[illegible]
4-4 Lawrence	16½	4-4 White Rock	[illegible]
Ind'n Orchard C.	15	4-4 Hill Semp Id	[illegible]
do do L	12	7-8 do do	[illegible]
do do W	13	4-4 Red Bank	[illegible]
do do BB	14	7-8 do do	[illegible]
Portsmouth P	8½	4-4 Lonsdale	[illegible]
Commonw'lth O.	9	3-4 Canoe	[illegible]
TICKINGS.		STRIPES.	
Amoskeag A C A	35	Hamilton Extra	[illegible]
do A	31	Whittenton A	[illegible]
do B	28	do BB	[illegible]
do C	23	do C	[illegible]
do D	21	Sheridans A	[illegible]
Waltham A A	35	Dorsmore	[illegible]
Washington	11½	Larimore	[illegible]
SHIRTING CHECKS.		BLUE DENIMS	
Union No. 50	27½	York	[illegible]
do do 20	25	Working Mens'	[illegible]
Starr No. 90	27	Haymakers'	[illegible]
do do 40	24	Hamilton	[illegible]
Common	15@18	Union	[illegible]
BROWN DENIMS.		COTTONADES	

U. H. KEATH, Chairman.

CITY AFFAIRS.

☞ The M. E. Church in the town of Fowler, this county, will be dedicated next Sabbath, Sept. 27th, by Rev. J. L. Crane.

METEOROLOGICAL.—The following is the range of the thermometer, morning, noon and evening, for the week ending September 20, 1868, as kept by T. W. Francis:

	MORN.	NOON.	EVE.	AVERAGE
Monday	52	64	72	63
Tuesday	70	61	56	62
Wednesday	44	56	42	47
Thursday	32	62	47	47
Friday	50	70	56	55
Saturday	67	78	57	64
Sunday	57	65	56	61

THE WHOLESALE TRADE OF QUINCY.—There is, probably, no city in the west where the facilities and inducements offered to country merchants are superior to those of Quincy, except in one or two respects of minor importance in favor of larger places. We say "minor importance" in referring to supposed advantages in larger cities, like Chicago and St. Louis, because they are not sufficient to compensate for the differences in distance, time required, freights, and convenience. It is true, larger cities have a greater number of jobbing houses for a certain line of goods, and the competition thus offered may be supposed an inducement to pass our city by. Our merchants are well aware that this idea prevails more or less, and in order to counteract it they have put prices on the average below those of Chicago or St. Louis, as every country trader may satisfy himself by comparing bills. It is a necessity which they are well aware they must meet in order to compete with those cities. This necessity, however, becomes such only through popular error, for there is really quite as sharp and jealous a competition between a comparatively few firms, well known to each other, and each striving for the mastery and monopoly of the trade, as there is between dozens in the same line, no one of whom expects to obtain a moiety of business.

Again, it may be supposed that Quincy stocks, in the various lines, lack variety. We are happy to inform the mercantile community of the surrounding country that whoever entertains such an idea is certainly not informed. Come for what you will—Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Iron and Steel, Notions, Millinery, Drugs, Crockery, Books and Stationery, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Bagging, Confectioneries, etc.—and our jobbers will show you a variety that will satisfy the demand of any dealer desiring to buy in this market.

As to the amount of our stocks, we may say they are absolutely and relatively large. So large indeed that often after prices have advanced in other cities, our merchants, owing to the large stocks bought before the rise, are enabled to sell for lower rates. As far as practicable our leading jobbers purchase from first hands. This enables them to sell with only two profits upon the goods when passed from their hands. These profits are the producers and their own.

LOCAL NOTICES.

SEE BUNCH OF GRAPES — On Standard in another column. Speer's Standard Wine Bitters is highly recommended by physicians for Dyspeptics, on account of its tonic properties, its purity and its delicious flavor.

—It is a well-known fact that the Circassian beauties possess magnificent heads of hair. If its possession can lend additional charms to the semi-enlightened ladies of Circassia, how much more does it adorn the beauty of our highly cultivated American belles. It is easily attained by the use of "Barrett's Vegetable Hair Restorer."—*Washington (D. C.) Chronicle.*

GRANT'S FAREWELL ADDRESS TO HIS ARMY.

The general order of General Grant, addressed to the soldiers of the United States when the war was over, will now be read with interest. Here it is:

"SOLDIERS OF THE ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES—By your patriotic devotion to your country in the hour of danger and alarm, your magnificent fighting, bravery and endurance, you have maintained the supremacy of the Union and the Constitution, overthrown all armed opposition to the enforcement of the laws and the proclamation forever abolishing slavery—the cause and pretext of the rebellion—and opened the way to the rightful authorities to restore order and inaugurate peace on a permanent and enduring basis on every foot of American soil. Your marches, sieges and battles, in distance, duration, resolution and brilliancy of results, dim the luster of the world's past military achievements, and will be the patriot's precedent in defense of liberty and right in all time to come. In obedience to your country's call, you left your homes and families, and volunteered in her defense. Victory has crowned your valor, and secured the purpose of your patriotic hearts; and with the gratitude of your countrymen, and the highest honors a great and free nation can accord, you will soon be permitted to return to your homes and families, conscious of having discharged the highest duty of American citizens. To achieve these glorious triumphs, and to secure to yourself, fellow countrymen, and posterity, the blessings of free institutions, tens of thousands of your gallant comrades have fallen, and sealed the priceless legacy with their blood. The graves of these a grateful nation bedews with tears, honors their memories, and will ever cherish and support their stricken families."

Ex-Gov. GUSTAVUS KOERNER

Of Belleville, Illinois,

Will address the Germans of Quincy, in their own language at the Skating Rink, Saturday evening Sept. 26th, at 7½ o'clock P. M., upon the political issues of the Campaign. Will give particular attention to the questions of the National Debt, Bonds, Greenbacks, Taxation, Extravagance and Reconstruction. All Germans of both parties are invited to attend this meeting and hear this able, honest old German orator of Illinois.

THE MASS MEETING OF NEXT WEEK.

Let no Republican in Adams and the adjoining counties forget the Republican mass meeting to be held in this city on Friday of next week, October 2d. This will, without doubt, be the grand rally of the campaign, for this section of the State, and it should be the object of every Republican to render it a complete success. To this end we hope that all local Republican organizations in this vicinity, both in Illinois and Missouri, will not only make timely preparations to be present in force, but that they will bring as many of the opposition with them as possible Gen Palmer and other able speakers are expected.

Let there be a grand rally for Grant, Union and Victory.

CITY NEWS SUMMARY.—The Circuit Court, the Grand Jury and the Board of Supervisors held sessions this week.——A Democratic cannonier brought out his big gun the night of the Maine election, but early next morning took it back. He did not fire it off.——A silver wedding took place Thursday evening last in this city; the parties were Rev. Wm. J. Rutledge and wife.——A man named John Baker, was sentenced in the Criminal Court, last Thursday, to 14 years imprisonment for murder in Schuyler county.——Several stables caught fire and burned in a central part of the city Friday morning.——The votes taken on the trains and steamboats almost always show a large majority for Grant and Colfax.——Samuel Owen and Frederick A. Lee have been sentenced to the penitentiary for horse stealing for 10 years and 8 months, and 7 years respectively.——When the Copperheads were returning from Springfield to this city, while the train stopped at Cliola, they robbed a farmer of $20 worth of fruits, taken forcibly from his wagon.——The copperhead meeting at Fowler, which was claimed by them as a great thing, proves to have been a complete fizzle.——The Sheriff took six prisoners to the penitentiary Tuesday.——The First National Bank of this city was robbed Wednesday noon, by a man who brought in a peach box, and standing on it reached over the railing of the counter and seized a pile of bills amounting to $9,500, and made his escape. He was captured the next day by Detective McGraw, and all the money recovered.

NORTHWESTERN FARMER. — We invite the attention of our farming friends to the "Announcement" of this sterling publication in another part of this issue. It has no superior in the whole country as an agricultural paper, and it is especially valuable to the farmers of the West.

Capture of an Illinois Cattle Thief in Missouri.

[From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Union, Sept. 20th.]

On Friday last, Colonel Wilson, formerly of the Sixteenth Illinois, Sheriff of McDonough county, Illinois, arrived in this city, having a requisition for one Wm. Gates, accused of stealing fifteen head of cattle from a man named Runkle, living in McDonough county, Illinois, which he sold to a man named Chandler, residing in the same county, from which they were proven away. The requisition was placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Wesley Springer, who, with Perry Abbott, proceeded at once to find their man. After a long and pertinacious pursuit he was overhauled on Friday night at the house of Frank Lajoy, on the bottom, several miles north of the city, and captured. A fine saddle mare, a revolver and $254 65 were captured with him. Wm. Gates has long been known to the authorities as a rascal of the first water, and several charges now stand against him here. Deputy Sheriffs Springer and Abbott, with their assistants, deserve great credit for their success in capturing the rascal. Gates leaves here under guard of Deputy Abbott to-night for the scene of his exploits.

English papers announce the death of Mr. Matthew James Higgins, who was a constant contributor to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, as well as to the *Edinburg Review* and *Cornhill Magazine*. He was best known by his favorite signatures of "Jacob Omnium" and "Paterfamilias."

most effective speeches to which we ever listened on that subject. The Doctor is not an orator in the ordinary sense of that word, but he speaks right on, and while his thoughts are excellent, his manner is *natural* and simple, and he goes straight home to the heart. His speech will not soon be forgotten by that audience, and will doubtless result in permanent good. Dr. Cartwright made a short address full of spice, and stated that he was the oldest missionary alive, and the only presiding elder who ever had seen or would see his forty-ninth year as a presiding elder. He purposes having a jubilee at the close of this year, if he lives, and the probability is that he will not die for a long time yet, as he is only 83 years old, and feels as full of Peter Cartwright as he did three score years ago. A collection was taken for the support of the missionary society. The singing by the choir was one of the excellent features of the evening.

The Conference was opened this morning by Rev. R. E. Guthrie, and the regular business was begun. Rev. W. H. H. Moore, presiding elder of the Bloomington District, reports his district as being in a very flourishing condition. The missionary reports were in advance of last year, and the character of all the ministers was passed except that of one, whose parchments were given up.

Rev. J. H. Moore represented the Decatur District, and made a good report. He especially endorsed the labors of Dr. Buck and L. Smith as regards finances. He did not fully endorse one brother who sent no report to Conference, and whose special forte is preaching, and not much else. The Bishop remarked that such men needed a Presiding Elder, in order to keep them at work.

Rev. R. W. Travis made a report of Champaign District, and showed its condition to be good. The character of the ministers in it was passed.

Rev. S. Shinn represented Danville District, and made a fair report. The character of the preachers was reported good and was passed. The missionary reports were behind those of last year, owing to the prevalence of the cattle disease in that region, whereby the people lost a great many cattle, and were crippled financially. The same complaint was made by another minister.

Rev. J. P. Dimmitt asked for and received a superannuated relation.

The committee appointed in the case of Rev. P. Wallace, reported that no ground of charges was found, and that he is not guilty of falsehood or dishonesty. The report was received with evident pleasure by the Conference, as the brother is highly regarded by those who know him best. His character passed, and he represented his District as being in a good condition.

President Gray, of the Quincy College, made a report to the Conference, showing that there remains a debt of a little over $2,500 on the College, which was promised to be raised by the ministers of the Conference, but was not met owing to various reasons. Quincy has redeemed her promises; but as the College is here, and now in a very flourishing state, the little debt can easily and speedily be raised. Judge Brown, of Jacksonville, made an earnest address in behalf of the College, presenting a plan by which the debt can soon be liquidated. The plan is to take stock in this matter in the shape of shares, and a number of shares were taken.

An order on the chartered funds for $27 was accepted, and the money was properly appropriated. Rev. B. St. J. Fry called a list of debtors to Book Concern, and learned their addresses and made some arrangements for collecting arrearages.

A communication from the Toledo and Wabash R. R. Co. informed the Conference that the members of the Conference could return over this road at half fare. As some of the ministers have half fare passes it is supposed that those who have not such passes will be returned free, thus placing all on the same footing.

Revs. J. B. Ford, J. R. Eads, T. J. Williams, W. H. Owens and Dr. DeHass were introduced to the Conference.

Dr. Cartwright represented the Pleasant Plains District, and reported things in a fair condition. He stated that large numbers of the members were emigrating to the West. The Doctor had expected to ask to be superannuated at this Conference this morning by Rev. J. Leaton, and it proceeded at once to business. The following ministers were ordained on Sabbath by Bishop Janes:

Deacons.—David D. Baird, George W. Bates, Nixon S. Buckner, George M. Dimmitt, Sanford S. Kershner, Thomas M. Dillon, Adam Waggoner, Salem Hedges, P. Augustus Swart, Jared F. Phillips, Oakey V. Test, John B. Meigs, Jeremiah Parsons.

Elders—Clinton Myers, Wm. McK. Gooding, John G. Mitchell, Marion Everhart, Anderson Orr, Henry C. Wallace, Thomas D. Weems.

The report of the Methodist Book Concern showed that the profits for the year had been over $67,000, and that the Concern was in an excellent condition. The periodical report was excellent, and showed that one paper alone—the S. S. Advocate—has a circulation of about 350,000 copies; and other papers have a very extensive circulation.

The present condition of the church is exceedingly good and gives great satisfaction to all who love the church or morality. The report of the committee on Freedmen's Aid Society was read and adopted. The report of the committee on the Western Seamen's Friend Society was read and adopted.

The report of the Committee on the Bible Cause was read and adopted. As the Bishop was engaged with his cabinet in finishing the list of appointments, Rev. James Leaton presided over the Conference during most of the morning session, and gave general satisfaction.

A committee from the State Fair was then introduced to the Conference and invited the ministers to attend the Fair at their pleasure, free of charge. By a rising vote the Conference gave the committee a vote of thanks for the courtesy.

The Temperance report was adopted with evident pleasure. The Sabbath School report was also adopted. The Missionary Committee made a report, which was adopted. The committee on Periodicals and Church Extension reported, and their reports were adopted.

The next session of the annual Conference will be held in the city of Lincoln, Logan county. The Conference adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

WEDNESDAY.

The afternoon session yesterday was occupied in hearing the reports of the stewards and other committees. A collection was taken up yesterday for the support of the martyred Bewley's blind daughter and resulted in over $60. Such collections are so frequent at Conference that many of the preachers have to borrow money to pay their way home; but they give cheerfully and never complain at any just collection.

A call of the roll of superannuated preachers showed a long list, and all but one or two were continued in their present relation, and these were made effective. One of the superannuates, Rev. R. E. Guthrie, will be elected clerk of McLean county, and then will make $8,000 or $10,000 per year. He will not need any help from the Conference. Rev. J. S. Barger read a paper in which he gave his reasons for asking a change of relation.

The business of this Conference being unusually heavy, and the session having begun a day later than usual, it adjourned a day later than was expected. After the transaction of various items of business the Conference journals were read up, the usual votes of thanks were given to citizens, transportation companies, newspapers, etc., the list of appointments read, and the Conference adjourned.

We append a list of appointments as furnished us, too late for yesterday's issue. We think that the people of Quincy have been pleased with the Conference, and the Conference has been pleased with the people. We hope that we may have such mutual pleasure again at some future date.

LIST OF CONFERENCE APPOINTMENTS.

Springfield District, No. 1.—W. S. Prentice, P. E; Springfield, 1st church, J. R. Eads; Springfield, 2d church, J. L. Crane; Springfield, Circuit, William Murphy; Elkhart City, J. B. Colwell; Athens and Greenview, C. Arnold; Williamsville, to be supplied; Dawson, W. B. M. Colt; Pawnee, H. C. Wallace; Chatham, Allen Buckner; Virden; M. A. Hewes; Girard, John Everly; Nilwood, G. B. Goldsmith; Carlinville, Preston Wood; Waverley, any, to be supplied; White Oak, C. G. Bradshaw.

Champaign District, No. 5.—R. W. Travis, P. E.; Champaign, J. H. Noble; Paxton, M. W. Everhart; Clinton, S. S. Meginnis; Bement, N. S. Buckner; Cerro Gordo, M. M. Davison, W. F. Travis; Tolono, H. S. Tryon; Rantoul, J. M. West; Maroa, A. Semple; Middletown, J. L. Orr, Frederick Pasco; Mount Pleasant, A. T. Orr; Monticello, Ira Emersoo; Arcola Ct. to be supplied; Arcola, L. Delano; Lovington, Archibald McCaskell; Mt. Pleasant Ct. John Roberts; De Witt, G. Garner; Champaign University charge, to be supplied; Paxton Ct., M. L. Curle; Centreville, H. C. Hockensmith.

Danville District No. 6.—Samson Shinn, P. E.; Danville, James Leaton; Ridge Farm, S. T. Kershner; Urbana, J. G. Little; Myersville, Clinton Myers; Pilot, B. F. Hyde; Blue Grass, C. Y. Heycox; Homer, J. C. Rucker; Fairmount, H. H. Keith; Georgetown, J. C. Lewis; Indianola, Benjamin Newman; Philo, Benjamin Barthlow; Camargo, T. D. Weems; Oakland, N. S. Morris; Bloomfield, D. P. Lyon; Rossville, J. A. Kumler; Urbana Circuit, W. W. Curnutt; Tuscola, James Show.

Mattoon District, No. 7.—Peter Wallace, P. E; Mattoon, Wm. Stevenson; Mattoon Circuit, W. F. Lowe; Windsor, Adam Waggoner; Shelbyville, J. B. Ford; Shelbyville Circuit, J. D. Onins; Milton, Wm. Mitchell; Charleston, Lester Jaoes; Kansas, to be supplied; Paris, W. M. Reed; Vermillion, E. D. May; Marshall, A. A. Swart; York, Reuben Gregg; Martinsville, James Muirhead; Greenup, Salem Hedges; Neoga, Isaiah Villars; Farmington, I. H. Aldrick; Westfield, C. D. Sweet; Sullivan, J. B. Wolfe.

Pleasant Plains District, No. 8.—Peter Cartwright, P. E.; Jacksonville circuit, George Rutledge, S. Goldsmith; Sangamon, Anderson Orr; Island Grove, W. B. Barton; Ashland, J. W. Eckman; Virginia, David Baird; Beardstown, S. H. Rhodes; Chandlerville, G. M. Crayo; Petersburg, T. C. Wolfe; Bath, T. J. Barr; Havana, W. D. R. Trotter; Topeka, Grandville Bond; Meoito, M. Shook.

Griggsville District, No. 9.—Emmer Elliott, P. E.; Quincy, 5th St., J. C. Sargent; Colombus, Robert Honnold; Payson, G. R. S. McElfresh, C. W. Connor; Kinderhook, W. H. McVey; Barry, J. W. Linuock; Beverly, Milo Butler; Perry, J. G. Mitchell; Griggsville, N. P. Heath; Griggsville Circuit, W. J. Newman, W. K. Miller; Milton, G. M. Dimmitt; New Hartford, J. H. Knbrick; Hardin, to be supplied; Naples, to be supplied.

Quincy District, No. 10.—W. E. Johnson, P. E. Quincy, Vermont street, W. J. Rutledge; Warsaw, to be supplied; Lima, J. S. Kirkpatrick; Mendon, W. C. Avery; La Prairie, Curtis Powell; Chili, to be supplied; Pulaski, Robert Chapman; Plymouth, Bradley Hungerford; Hunlsville, to be supplied; Augusta, Henry Wilson; Littleton, A. Sloan, M. C. Sweeny; Rushville, A. S. McCoy; Rushville Circuit, T. C. Springfield; Astoria, R. S. Robinson; Versailles and Mt. Sterling, D. H. Hattoo; Clayton and Camp Point, W. M. Gooding; Mound, to be supplied; Quincy College, G. W. Gray, President; H. J. Harned, transferred to Wyoming Conference.

POLITICAL.

The best specimen of unmitigated Democratic rule is in the city of New York, where the people pay an annual tax of $23,746,686 86, or at the rate of $2 67 on every $100.

Mr. Nicholas Bratt, aged 90, of Easton, Washington county, N. Y., with *seven* sons, *seven* grandsons, and *five* great-grandsons will vote for Grant in November.

The New York *Herald* says, New York city will double the Republican vote of last year, and Grant and Griswold will carry the State in November by a sweeping majority.

Harper's Weekly states that when Gen. Grant was lately in that city, he was asked by a friend whether Johnson was for him or for Seymour. Grant smiled and replied: "Well, I reckon that when he thinks of Seymour he's for me, and when he thinks of me he's for Seymour."

Mr. Blaine, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Maine, telegraphed to Gen. Grant a few days ago as follows:

Maine stands by you in time of peace as she stood by you in war. She gives Chamberlain 20,000 majority to-day, and will give you 30,000 in November.

JAMES G. BLAINE,
Chairman State Committee.

Gottschalk may have been lost in the late South American calamity, it is stated, as he was in that region.

before three Grosch's band and the Tanner Glee Club made their appearance. The former numbered twelve pieces and entertained the rapidly increasing throng with well executed music. They were followed by a stirring campaign song, from the Glee Club to the old tune of "Tramp, Tramp," bringing out with a will the chorus:

Tramp, Tramp, Tramp,
The Tanners mar hung;
Cheer up southern loyal men,
And beneath the Tanner's torch,
You shall see the loyal North
Rout the Copperheads and rebels once again

Their music was greeted with prolonged applause, and the Club certainly deserved praise. The crowd must have numbered some fifteen hundred when the speaking began.

GOV. BROSS'S SPEECH.

At 3 p. m. the eloquent and honored Lieutenant Governor Bross was introduced to the audience by Capt. U. H. Keath.

Notwithstanding he was fresh from his journey, the orator appeared to be in his usual excellent speaking trim. Expressing his pleasure at addressing the citizens of Quincy and modestly referring to his supposed inability to make any converts from the old line Democrats he brought up consecutively the old issues between the Whigs and Democrats and the present points at issue between the Republicans and Democratic parties. Witheringly, incontrovertibly, he made his charges against modern Copperocracy, arraigning them before the tribunal of voters before him as the cause of the late terrible war, as the holders of Government offices at the breaking out of the rebellion, as the constituents of the rebel army, as the murderers of the loyal soldiers of the Nation, and as the controlling power in every seceding State. The manly course of the War Democracy was shown up with becoming praise. In contrast with this conduct he pitilessly portrayed the course of the Copperhead Democracy through the war, their exultation over Union defeats and their skulking to their holes when our flag triumphed. Next came their base record on the Reconstruction question, their anxiety for the admission of the rebels, &c. There was no dodging of the negro question by the fearless champion of the right. Freedom before the law, the equality guaranteed by the Declaration of Independence, not equality of condition, that was what he demanded for the colored race. The Governor brought out uproarious cheers and applause by his warning to Democrats that if they feared the negroes would become their equals they must drink less whisky and be more respectable. The silly cry of "carpet-bagger" against the loyal emigrant to the South was ridiculed into nothing.

The Democracy had to take it again on the national debt question. Those who made the war were the makers also of the debt, and yet they were the very ones who refuse to pay their taxes—except on whisky.

The "bloated bondholders" cry of the Cops. was easily disposed of. The legal impossibility of taxing the United States bonds was clearly stated; also, the fallacy of the Democratic doctrines of "equal taxation." Then came an unsparing showing up of the slippery politics of Seymour, of the traitorous course of Blair, and of the mongrel crew at the New York nominating Convention. The glorious career and noble character of the Republican standard bearers were next pictured in glowing colors, and greeted with deafening marks of applause. His peroration was an earnest appeal to the young men of the vast assembly to take the true position on the vital questions at issue at the approaching election.

He was followed in a very short speech by Hon. Geo. C. Bates, of Chicago. It was replete with brilliant wit and burning sarcasm—an attractive insight into what we might expect at the evening gathering.

THE STREETS AT NIGHT.

At the conclusion of this meeting the rain was falling rapidly, and believing that the torchlight procession proposed for the evening would be given up, the Tanner delegations along the line of the C., B. and Q. R. R. returned to their homes on the early evening train. The Quincy boys, and a few from Lima, Ursa and Ellington, therefore constituted the great procession of the evening, the largest that has paraded through the streets of Quincy since the campaign opened.

LINE OF MARCH.

They assembled at Lincoln Hall at 7, and from thence marched with their blazing columns down Maine to Fourth, on Fourth to Hampshire, up Hampshire to Sixth, on Sixth to Vermont, up Vermont to Eighth, on Eighth to Hampshire, down Hampshire to Fifth, on Fifth to Maine, up Maine to Ninth, on Ninth to the Skating Rink.

THE PROCESSION.

Twice during the evening this grand loyal army of light encountered the insignificant crowd that was gathering with its torches to receive Gen. Singleton. The contrast in the behavior of the two columns was marked. As Tanners and Greybacks marched side by side on Fifth street, the former were quiet, peaceable and orderly. The latter noisy, blasphemous and straggling. The appearance of the Tanner ranks in their march up Maine was magnificent. Pursuing the zig-zag line of march so popular with them, they swept with gracefully curving lines, from curbstone to curbstone, until the broad avenue was one grand blaze of admiral (?) Semmes, the avowed endorser of said platform, fared hardly any better. The "martyr" Vallandigham was vividly photographed. Then came Horatio Seymour's infamous record during the New York riots. Oh, how its blackness was exposed. Frank Blair was duly alluded to next, and his revolutionary letter quoted from.

Thus for nearly two hours the speaker entertained his vast audience, which numbered no less than five thousand. As it was quite late when he concluded, no other speeches were made, but, after a song from the Glee Club, the assembly dispersed. The Tanners re-formed into procession and again illuminated our streets with their blazing beacon lights.

The good cause has been mightily helped by this generous turnout of the people and the Tanners, and the earnest words of eloquence from our orators.

Quincy has shown to her many visitors that the fires of liberty are brightly burning here, and that she will add herself to the grand array of Republican cities next November. So mote it be.

GEN. PALMER AT CAMP POINT

2,500 People Present.

800 Tanners in Uniform.

The announcement that Gen. Palmer would address the people of Adams and adjoining counties at Camp Point, on the 18th inst., had the effect to draw out the largest number of people present at any political meeting of this campaign in this portion of the Congressional District. The estimate of good judges being fully 2,500 people. The Quincy delegation of Tanners, several hundred strong, arrived at Camp Point on the noon train, and were welcomed by a battalion composed of the different Tanner organizations of the surrounding towns who had previously arrived, and were at the depot. A few minutes later the Galesburg train brought Gen. Palmer, who was conducted by the committee of reception to the hotel. The delegation then formed on the depot grounds, making a procession nearly half a mile in length and about 800 strong. All being in uniform, the display was grand. A beautiful ornament to the general effect was the banners trimmed with appropriate mottoes, and a magnificent evergreen wreath encircling the portraits of Lincoln, Grant and Colfax. This last was made by the ladies of Camp Point, and was highly complimented by all.

A few minutes before 2 P. M., the column, headed by the Clayton brass band, escorted the General to the place of speaking. The spot chosen was a delightful enclosure in the northern part of the town, on the grounds of Thom[illegible] [illegible]ailey, Esq., where the patrio[illegible] citizens had erected a large covered stand for the speaker and constructed seats for the accommodation of the people. The General was conducted to the stand and the procession disposed itself where the speaker could best be heard. He opened by saying that the political contest in which we were engaged had lost much of the interest which prevailed in the early part of it, from the fact that the Democratic party conceded the election of the Republican ticket in Illinois and that it was his opinion founded on observation in the different portions of the State that we were safe in counting on 40,000 majority. Touching upon the general condition of the country the General remarked of the finance question that the Democratic party have no theory of finance. He had tried honestly and hard to find out what that party intended to say, but he neither knew nor any one else. The Democratic financial scheme was the veriest and most complete humbug ever presented to the public. If that party meant to tax bonds why did it not specify it in the New York platform. But no, they thought they discovered a bit of rascality in the heart of every man, and only inserted the clause "including bonds" after "every species of property" in order that the people might be deceived. Upon the question of reconstruction, he said he considered that it was the real issue to be determined now, in this election, and in this he agreed with General Blair.

After the war some sort of reconstruction was necessary, and Congress determined to leave the reconstruction of the rebel States to the loyal, and that class the least rebel in their tendencies. We could not help the black man being loyal any more than we could the white

READ THE FOLLOWING!

[From the Quincy Herald, Sept. 20]

EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—Among the many ridiculous lies in reference to the "Greenback Club," contained in last evening's Whig, a few are so cowardly and infamous as to need some attention. The charge that the "Greenback" boys cheered for Jeff Davis at any point along the route, is a cowardly and contemptible lie, and the scurrilous scribbler of the Whig knows it was a lie when he penned the article. The charge that the Tanners were assaulted with showers of stones, as their train was passing ours is another lie. I stood upon the top of our train where I could see everything that transpired. As the train was passing one of the Tanners made a very insulting remark to a "Greenback" with whom he appeared to be acquainted, and he latter threw two apples at him. This was the extent of the throwing. Having heard the insulting remark I regretted that the apples were not *stones*, and that more were not at hand. The Kerosene part of the Whig lie is simply ridiculous, and will scarcely fail to excite the mirth of all sensible Tanners.

The dirty flings of the Whig scribbler, at men who are his superiors in all that makes a man, have been quietly borne long enough, and it is time he understood there must be a limit to his license.

Three-fourths of the men who went to Springfield on the 17th inst., have honorable discharges from the Federal service, and they have permitted domestic stay-at-home penny-a-liners to denounce them as "traitors," &c. full long enough. If the goslins who dishes up these cowardly flings to the readers of the Whig has any regard for his health he will deal more decently hereafter.

TOM J. HEIRS.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS OF CAMP POINT.—We, the undersigned, certify that on the morning of Friday, Sept. 18th, on the return of the excursion train from Springfield, A PARTY OF PERSONS DRESSED IN THE UNIFORM OF "GREENBACKS" IN THE VILLAGE OF CAMP POINT, SHOUTED FOR "JEFF. DAVIS," in our presence.

[Signed.] JAMES A. SMITH,
GEO. W. CYRUS,
H. H. STOWE,
M. D. L. CRAVEN,
CHAS. V. GAY,
E. E. B. SAWYER,
JASPER ASHER.

Camp Point, Ill., Sept. 22, 1868.

The gentleman who sends us the above statements with signatures obtained in a few moments, says "nobody in Camp Point presumes to dispute it."

STATEMENT OF TANNERS AND CITIZENS OF QUINCY.

As the train containing the "Tanners" of Quincy and other citizens, both ladies and gentlemen, was passing the train at Cliola, containing the Greenbacks, returning from Springfield, the passenger car containing the ladies, who were with the "Tanners," was pelted by the Greenbacks with stones or some hard substance, and every person in the car will testify that it was struck a number of times, and considerable alarm was created for the safety of the ladies on the side of the car next to the Greenback train.

[Signed] CHAS. H. MORTON,
WM. EVATT,
GEO. M. COUCH,
MRS. M. P. COUCH.

In addition to the above, we learn, upon unquestionable authority, that a lady, on the Tanners' excursion train, was struck upon the cheek with a stone, which left its mark. We are assured that there are large numbers of others who were on the Tanners' train who are ready to bear evidence to the same general facts.

In the face of the above evidence, we leave the public to judge who is the "liar."

MARRIED.

On Thursd[ay], Sept. 24, in this city, by Rev. M. Rutledge, Mr. [illegible] M. RALSTON and Miss HELEN R. HOLTON, all of Plymouth, Ill.

On Friday, Sept 18th, 1868, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. S. A. Tait, Mr. JOHN M. SCHEAFF, formerly of Harrisburg, Pa., to Mrs. SUE W. SMITH of Quincy, Ill. No cards.

DIED.

In this city, Sept. 17th, Mr. CHARLES BROWN, in the 79th year of his age.

Mr. Brown was one of the first settlers of this city and was a resident for 35 years. He leaves many friends and relatives to mourn his loss.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—WE WISH TO announce to the Farmers, Fruit growers, and all other friends of Rural Literature, that we have made arrangements to publish the NORTH WESTERN FARMER at CHICAGO, regularly, on the 1st of each month, on and after the 1st of OCTOBER, 1868. The NORTH WESTERN FARMER has been PUBLISHED at INDIANAPOLIS for the past THREE YEARS, during which time it has met with a most HEARTY WELCOME and LIBERAL PATRONAGE, not only from the Farmers and Fruit-growers of Indiana, but of every State in the Union, and especially of the West and South. With a view to more fully meeting the wants of our readers in all parts of this great section, we shall publish an edition of our Magazine at CHICAGO, specially adapted to the PRAIRIE STATES of the Great North West, and another at INDIANAPOLIS, to meet the wants of Indiana and the States East and South. The wisdom of this arrangement will be seen at once, and we have no fears but the people will appreciate our efforts to serve them with a MAGAZINE of REAL PRACTICAL VALUE. THE NORTH WESTERN FARMER is an Illustrated Rural Magazine of 28 ROYAL OCTAVO PAGES and is not only the Largest Farm Journal in the West, but altogether the FINEST and most INTERESTING JOURNAL of its class in America, and by far the CHEAPEST. Terms, $1 50 per year. In CLUBS of FIVE $1 25, and in CLUBS of TWENTY ONLY $1 00. We also give the best terms to Agents ever offered by any publisher. Pianos, Sewing Machines, Washing Machines, Clothes Wringers, Dictionaries, and a variety of other valuable articles are offered on easy terms for Clubs. Send 10 CENTS for sample copy, with full particulars subscription papers, &c. Address, NORTH WESTERN FARMER CO., 37 STATE STREET, CHICAGO, or Lock Box 122, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.—"The NORTH WESTERN FARMER has the heartiest and earliest endorsement of any rural journal ever published in the West, and it deserves it for it has no superior East or West."—*Cincinnati Weekly Gazette.* "It is altogether the finest looking agricultural paper we have seen, and for ability, interest or usefulness, it has no superior in this country."—*Western Christian Advocate.* "It is worth all the other western agricultural journals together."—*National Good Templar.*

ALL WHO SUBSCRIBE NOW GET THE BALANCE OF THIS YEAR FREE. sept28 wcow2t

Ladies Here We Are Again, WITH NEW CIRCULARS. HAVING doubled and trebled our rates of Premiums, we are doing as well or better by our Agents than any other house in Boston. See our new Circulars of Rates for 5, 10, 20 and 50 clubs. We still continue to send to persons sending Clubs in our One Dollar Sale, pieces 1 Sheeting, Watches, Silk Dresses, &c. Agents wanted everywhere, (lady agents preferred.) Send 10 cents and receive 4 slips with new circular. Address Cutter Co., 31 Exchange st., Boston, Mass. P. O. box 1400. sept12-w4t

Rags—Are steady, firm and in demand.

Drugs—Are steady, with a good demand. Castor oil, opium and its products, with some essential oils are very high from scarcity

Leather—Is firm, and upper and harness somewhat scarce. Oak skirting and upper have advanced

Lumber—Is firm, and shingles very firm, with an advance on sawed.

Coal Oils—Show a tendency to come down. We quote pure at 37c.

Francis W Crane & Co., of St. Louis, in their last weekly provision circular, say the demand for provisions is fully up to expectation, and the stock in the country small, yet prices are steadily tending downward, which they consider an anomaly, an "abnormal condition" on which it will not do to predict for the future. We think it very plain that the decline in breadstuffs, the early harvesting and abundance of the crops, the prospect of plenty of corn to fatten the incoming swine product, have all had their weight of influence.

GENERAL PRODUCE, FLOUR AND PROVISION MARKET.

Flour and Meal.

FLOUR—℔ bbl.: Choice C'ty...10 25@11 25; 2d Quality ... 8 50@ 9 00; Third Rate... 7 00@ 8 00; Sp'g Wheat.. 9 00@ 9 50; No. 1 Rye ..... [illegible]; Buckwheat ... [illegible]

CORN MEAL—℔ cwt.: Best Bolted.... 1 90; Coarse—Feed 1 75; MILL-FEED—℔ cwt.: Sh pstuff... 1 25@1 50; Screenings ... [illegible]; Shorts ... 1 00

Grain, Hay and Seeds.

WHEAT—WINTER.: Extra Choice.. [illegible]; Prime (clean). 1 75@1 85; do choicy... 1 60@[illegible]; Inferior ...... 1 30@1 [illegible]; WHEAT—SPRING.: Fair to choice. 1 25@1 40; RYE—No. 1... 85@1 00; BUCKWHEAT... [illegible]; CORN—EAR. [illegible]; Choice White.. } 80@ 85; Mix'd & Yellow }

OATS (32 lbs).. 45@ 46; HAY—℔ ton.: Timothy— do baled...16 00@18 00; do unbaled 16 00@17 00; SEEDS—℔ bus: Flaxseed..... 1 65@1 [illegible]; Timothy .. 3 00@ 2 50; Hungarian... [illegible]; Clover ..... 7 00@ 7 50; BROOM CORN—℔ ton.: Fair to good. $125@$150

Farm Produce—Grocers' Stock.

[illegible]

Hides, Wool, Feathers, Etc.

[illegible]

Poultry and Game.

Chickens, full grown ℔ doz... 3 00@3 25; " Spring... 2 00@2 75; Turkeys, [illegible]

Provisions and Lard.

[illegible]

Rags and Old Metals.

[illegible]

Quincy Dry Goods Market.

[illegible]

QUINCY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

QUOTATIONS.

We quote for stock off the cars, fed and watered, as below. For shipping stock, driven in, a deduction is generally made to compensate for future shrinkage:

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, September 22.

The dry goods market is rather more active, but at reduced rates for many styles of cotton goods, especially Ticklings and bleached Muslins. Amoskeag A ticks 27c; do B 24c; do C 20c; do D 18c, Hamilton ticks 28c, Eagle 4-4 do 22c, star 4 2, 18; check 3s; Appleton Brown drills 18c; Columbian cotton duck 46c; Amoskeag road awning 27c; heavy brown sheetings, best makes, 15½ @16½; Broadway sheetings 1½; Atlantic V shirtings 14; Keystone ginghams 15½; Glasgow 17c, and standard fancy prints 12@15c.

St. Louis Live Stock Market.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 22.

Cattle—Is good supply, with fair demand Sales good to prime at 4½@5½c, and choice at 6@6½c gross.

Sheep—Good demand; 3@5 for good to choice.

THE THREATENED WAR.

1860-61 Revived.

Reconstruction to be Undone.

THE HAMPTON PLANK.

The Tammany Platform on which Seymour and Blair stand, dectares, as framed by Wade Hampton:

"We regard the Reconstruction Acts (so called) of Congress, as usurpations, unconstitutional and revolutionery and void."

Wade Hampton says: "That was my plank in the platform."

SEYMOUR'S ENDORSEMENT.

"As the presiding officer of that Convention, I am familiar with their (the resolutions) scope and import. As one of its members, I am a party to their terms. They are in accordance with my views, and I stand upon them in the contest on which we are now entering."

WHAT BLAIR WANTS OF SEYMOUR.

"We must have a President who will execute the will of the people by trampling into dust the usurpations of Congress, known as the Reconstruction Acts.

"There is but one way to restore the Government and the Constitution, and that is for the President to declare these acts null and void, compel the army to undo its usurpetions at the South, and disperse the carpet bag State governments."

REBELS ON BLAIR'S LETTER.

After quoting Blair's letter, the Memphis *Avalanche* says:

"For uttering sentiments similar to the above, we have been denounced and called imprudent. * * * But, strange to say, it was the publication of the letter from which we take the above extract that secured Mr. Blair his nomination for the Vice Presidency! Thus it will be seen that the North is far ahead of the South. *They are rife for revolution.* They are determined that all the infamous and unconstitutional legislation of Radicalism should be wiped out."

THREATS OF A NEW SECESSION.

The Pittsburgh *Post*, (Dem.) says: "Gen. Blair's doctrine on this subject is the doctrine of the Democratic party. He has expressed it forcibly; but others have advocated the same thing, and it is in accordance with true wisdom and sound policy.

MORE REBEL DECLARATIONS.

From the Kentucky Times, July 23.

"We venture the assertion, that if he were elected President instead of Vice President, and there should be left out some States of the South by virtue of the recent legislation in Congress, *he would wipe it all out, take possession of the White House and blot out the "record of infamy made by Congress since 1865."*

GEN. T. EWING, JR., ALSO SAYS:

"Gen. Blair at the head of the militia will be a match for Gen. Grant at the head of the regular army."

Ex-Governor Wise, in his eloquent way says.

"He did not care for the platform. It told a lie its first resolution. It said secession was dead; that was not so, secession was more alive than ever. He supported the nominees, especially Blair, because he has declared that he would assume military power."

From the Columbia (South Carolina) Crisis.

The bold and stirring letter of Frank Blair in favor of the counter-revolution for which the people everywhere are sighing, and through which alone there is hope of escape from military despotism and barberous mongrelism, touched the popular heart; and as to the representatives of these counter-revolutionary principles, he received the unanimous endorsement of the convention.

"I yield to none in devotion to that 'Lost Cause' for which we fought. Never shall I believe that the cause itself failed, and that the principles which gave it life were wrong. Never shall I brand the men who upheld it so nobly as 'rebels' and 'traitors.' Should this dear old mother of ours call her sons together to defend her alters, if life and volition are left to me, none will respond more cheerfully and promptly than myself."—*Wade Hampton.*

"Secession is not dead; it is more alive to-day than ever. I support Blair because he promises a revolution."—*Gov. Wise of Virginia.*

Not one honest man south of Mason and Dixon's line is ashamed of the musket he bore or the sword he drew in defense of the Confederate flag. The man who says he is ashamed of it lies. Let every honest man at the North be sure of the fact, that the man who says so wants to swindle money out of somebody. He is a knave either in the first or last degree.—*Charleston Mercury.*

The country is by far too large to remain very long under one government; and the day will come when the South will be independent.—*Memphis Appeal.*

The Democratic party will rise in its might and majesty, and pulverise and purge the Congress just as Cromwell purged Parliament. The signs of the times are pregnant with resistance to radical tyranny, and *the dagger of Brutus may aid* in accomplishing our redemption from radical rule, ruin and usurpation.—*Mobile Tribune.*

PERSONAL.

Attorney General Evarts celebrated his silver wedding recently in Windsor, Vt.

Longfellow was, on the 21st, at Interlaken, Switzerland, with numerous wealthy Bostonians.

In Leeds, England, there is a Lincoln block of buildings, named in honor of the great President.

It is stated that Edwin Booth recently purchased some "cloth of gold" for his costume in Richelieu, at $125 per yard.

Crabtree, the father of Lotta, was run over by a railroad train on Saturday last, has had one leg amputated, and lies in a critical condition.

George W. Demers, Esq., editor of the Albany *Journal*, has been seriously ill from an attack of neural-

The Weekly Whig,
—AND—
REPUBLICAN.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1868.

POETRY.

Gone Before.

There's a beautiful face in the silent air,
Which follows me ever and near,
With smiling eyes and amber hair,
With voiceless lips, yet with breath of prayer
That I feel but cannot hear.

The dimpled hand, and ringlet of gold,
Lie low in a marble sleep;
I stretch my arms for the clasp of old,
But the empty air is strangely cold,
And my vigils alone I keep.

There's a sinless brow with a radiant crown
And a cross laid down in the dust;
There's a smile where never a shade comes now,
And tears no more from those dear eyes flow,
So sweet in their innocent trust.

Ah, well! and summer is coming again,
Singing her same old song;
But, oh! it sounds like a sob of pain,
As it floats in the sunshine and rain,
O'er hearts of the world's great throng.

There's a beautiful region above the skies,
And I long to reach its shore,
For I know I shall find my treasure there,
The laughing eyes and amber hair
Of the loved one gone before. S. A. K.

MISCELLANY.

THE BIBLE.—The Edinburg *Review* referring to the space which the Bible occupies in the history of literature, says: "We see nothing like it, and it may well perplex the infidel to account for it; nor need his sagacity disdain to enter a little more deeply into its possible causes than he is usually inclined to do. It has not been given to any other book of religion thus to triumph over national prejudices, and lodge itself securely in the heart of great communities, varying by every conceivable diversity of languege, manners, customs, and indeed egreeing in nothing but a veneration of itself.

"It adapts itself with felicity to the revolutions of thought and feeling which shake to pieces all things else to the progress of socity and the changes of civilization. Even conquests—the disorganization of old nations, the formation of new—do not effect the continuity of its empire. It lays hold of the new as of the old, and transmigrates with the spirit of humanity, attracting to itself by its own morel power in all the communities, it enters a ceaseless intensity of effort for its propagation, illustration and defence. Other systems of religion are usually delicate exotics, and will not bear transplanting; but if the Bible be false, the facility with which it overleaps the otherwise impassable boundaries of race and clime, and domiciliates itself among so many different nations, is assuredly a far more striking and wonderful proof of human ignorance, perverseness and stupidity, than is afforded in the limited prevalence of even the most abject superstition; or if it really has merits which, though a fable, have enabled it to impose so comprehensively and variously on mankind, wonderful indeed must have been the skill in its composition, so wonderful that even the infidel himself ought never to regard it but with the profoundest reverence as far too successful and sublime a fabrication to admit a thought of scoff and ridicule."

SIMPLY BELIEVE.—Let me entreat you to look to the world of God's Testimony, and think not that anything else than a simple reception of these words, "the blood of Christ cleanseth from all sin" is necessary for the purpose of your being cleansed from your sin. It is the idea that something more is necessary, which obstructs this reception. It is the imagination of a great personal work to which you must set yourself, and in which you have hitherto sat down in listlessness and despair, that keeps you at a distance from God. He approaches you with overtures; and what you have to do is to give credit to them. This is doing the work of God, that you believe on Him whom He hath sent; and could this transition be accomplished, then would you be translated into a habit of cheerful and progressive obedience, which, in a way of legalism, or in the attempt to establish a righteousness of your own, you never can attain.—*Dr. Chalmers.*

PRAYER.—Prayer is the omnipotence of God on the earth. God often gilds the darkest season with a hidden ray, and prayer makes it manifest.

By prayer our minds are put in a prepared state to be equal to impromptu duties. Prayer makes us cheerful; for it keeps us looking to God, and this constant dependence upon him saves us from fretting with ourselves.

God takes care of all we commit to Him, though we forget when and where we asked those favors at his hand. In watching unto prayer, we give thanks for answers. Prayer is talking with God, in such confidence and simplicity, we would not dare to approach any created being—for we know all is safe with Him, and He never mocks our weakness.

Praying and believing should be inseparable, for the same Holy Spirit inspires both.—*N. W. Christian Advocate.*

POLITICAL.

The French Republicans of Detroit have organized a Tanners club 200 strong.

Hon. Horace Maynard has been renominated by the Republicans of the Second District of Tennessee.

That was a pregnant expression of an observing little Republican in Ellsworth, Mo., on seeing the names of Seymour and Blair inscribed on the national flag: "Why, they have got *their* names on *our* flag!"

Letters have been received at Washington from Gen. Schenck, giving the most encouraging accounts of the progress of the campaign in Ohio, and promising a glorious Republican success in that State in October.

Frank Blair's love for the Irish, whom he calls "Finnigans," is no less than the respect which he ...

CASTLE OF GREIFENSTEIN.

A German Legend.

It was a happy time for the peasentry of Nenberg when their brave Duke, Henry I., journeyed through his dominions. He was on his way accompanied by his consort Hedwig and their children, with a numerous routine of followers, to visit his burg of Lehrborg, built by his renowned father, Duke Boleslaus. While he stopped a day or two to rest from the fatigues of the travel, his subjects from the neighborhood came to petition favors and redress from various grievances, for they knew the good will of their sovereign, and thought his power almost boundless.

Among the petitioners was an old herdsman, whose name was Wolfgang. To the gracious inquiry of the Duke respecting his wants, he was answered that the whole country was tormented with a condor thet took off the greatest part of the flocks, end even maimed oxen at the plow. The bird had a nest somewhere, and young ones, and when these were grown, children, perhaps men and women, would not be safe from their rapacity. "Take compassion upon us, gracious lord," prayed the herdsman; "command your soldiers to slay the condor and destroy its nest."

"Where has the bird its eyrie?" asked the Duke.

"I know not," answered the herdsman, "but, methinks, it is beneath the Rablenberg."

The Duke gave immediate orders that the bird of prey should be hunted and killed with its young. The whole country was in motion; the knights were eager to fulfil their lord's command and gain renown by the slaughter of so destructive a foe to the herdsmen. But the condor seemed to defy them. Sheep disappeared daily, as if by magic. Only at intervals could the bird be seen, soaring upon outspread wings at so vast a height thet no arrow could reach it. The peasants mourned, and the baffled warriors murmured at their want of success. Meanwhile Schaffhold, the son of Wolfgang, a youth of aspiring spirit, but little inclined, as his father often complained, to the herdsmen's labor, had been curiously watching the knights, apparently charmed with their brave apparel and armor, end following at a distance those who were nearest the Duke, and though in humble garb many a high born cavalier might have envied the noble and graceful form and the majestic beauty of his countenance. Nature had gifted him with matchless perfection of person; his mien was not that of a peasant but of a free born noble—for which, indeed, he was noted throughout the country.

As the Duke with his train entered the castle where he was lodged young Schaffhold passed mournfully along the mountain side under the shadow of projecting rocks. He had not gone far when his steps were arrested. At a few paces distant, a young and beautiful woman richly dressed, lay sleeping upon the ground, her fair cheeks rested on her hand, her soft brown hair, unclasped, followed the waving line of her figure. So exquisite was this image of beauty that the young herdsmen stood gazing et her several minutes, unable to remove his eyes; suddenly, however, he started forward, as he saw a viper of the most poisonous kind, glide swiftly over the moss toward the head of the sleeping girl. Schaffhold sprang forward in time to strike the reptile dead with his staff. The noise awoke the young girl, when, seeing the snake, she started up with a cry of horror. The next instant, comprehending the danger from which she had escaped, she turned with a look of gratitude to him who bed saved her. At the same instant a voice called from the thicket, "Princess Rubeta!"

I am here, answered the young girl, and Schaffhold at once knew her rank. She was the eldest daughter of the Duke.

With a heavy heart he turned away and was out of sight when the attendants came to the spot. The Princess walked on to the castle, and no sooner was it known what had befallen her than the young pages and attendants hastened to her. But no traces of the youth who had rendered her this signal service could be discovered. That day before sunset the peasantry were assembling in holiday attire, decorated with ribbons and flowers to eppear before the Duke and his family. All the herdsmen except Schaffhold were there, and the eyes of the Princess sought only him. When she found him not she sighed and tears filled her beautiful eyes.

Schaffhold wandered in the woods the rest of the evening, and returned home late at night to think and dream of Rubeta. With morning, resolution came. "She cannot be mine," he said mournfully, "but I may at least win a name that she mey not disdain to hear." He quitted his father's hut early, and his steps involuntarily turned towards the castle where the Duke's party lodged. There was an unusual concourse of people before the gates. A herald came forth mounted on a white horse decorated with trappings, preceded by a trumpeter and accompanied by several knights. Schaffhold approached as near as possible. The trumpet sounded, and after it ceased, the herald mede this proclamation in a loud voice:

"Our gracious Duke, Henry the First, sends greeting to his lieges of the country of Neuberg, and having heard that the whole valley is plagued with a condor of an unusual and extraordinary magnitude, by which the lives and property of his subjects are endangered, he doth hereby promise to the brave man who shall kill this bird and destroy its nest, the hand of his daughter, the Princess Rubeta, in marriage."

Bewildering and trembling with newborn life, struggling with fear, the young herdsman listened to the words of the herald. When he had ended the trumpet again sounded.

The young Princess sat weeping ...

ing for the chase; "they will chastise thee as an upstart."

"Father, I fear them not, for the Duke's proclamation said not whoever of noble blood shall slay the condor. I know not if this was meant or inadvertency, but upon this issue I am resolved."

And Schaffhold went forth with his staff and axe to hunt the bird of prey. All the morning he wandered in the forest. At noon, wearied, but determined not to yield to fatigue, he climbed the loftiest tree that he could find, and which commanded a view of the country. The day had hitherto been beautiful, but Schaffhold described a dark spot in the distant horizon, which betokened the coming storm.

Suddenly a dark speck, so distant that it seemed but a moat dashing over the straining eye, caught his attention. His heart bounded within his breast. The speck grew larger, he clasped his hands in an ecstacy of joy. It was the condor! Soaring a height immeasurable, it still drew nearer. Schaffhold hid himself in the foliage of the trees, and watched the flight of the majestic bird. Of the condor, it is said that it will remain for days upon the wing, and never light upon the earth save for food. Rapidly it came on, floating calmly in mid-air; his eyes followed its flight, which was now directed toward a lofty and inaccessible rock on the summit of which was an aged tree, which doubtless contained the nest of the condor.

Descending from his elevated situation, he crossed the valley and forced his passage through the thick and interwoven boughs and wood of the forest. But the storm which had threatened had now begun, but onward he pressed; he had clambered the mountain to the foot of the rock, the perilous ascent of which he now commenced, entrusting his safe guidance to Providence. Grasping the shrubs growing on the foot of the rock, cutting footsteps as he slowly advanced, he reached the most dangerous part. The cliff projected over the abyss, and upon its verge stood the lightning-scathed tree. He could see the dark form of the bird above him. Her fiery eyes flashed and she flapped her wings at the intruder. The clamorous impatience of her young for food, alone stayed her from making a swoop at him when half way up the side; and a hitherto unseen cliff in the rock, which ascended the sides, led him by a circuitous route to the summit; this peril surmounted, he was now to strives for his life with the fierce enemy whose realm he had invaded. The condor sat perched on the nest, whetting her beak for the encounter, her large eyes glaring defiance. To ascend the tree would have been destruction; and no crossbow, a bolt from which would have stood him much need, had he. A thought struck him to kindle a fire beneath the tree. With speed he gathered together a few dried boughs and brushwood; he fastened it to the end of a long pole which he had cut down with his axe. Then striking fire, he kindled it and placed it as high as he could reach in the branches of the tree.

The half decayed boughs were instantly on fire. The violence of the wind swept it upward, and the nest itself was wrapped in flames. The condor had taken flight at the first gush of smoke, but recalled by the cries of her young, wheeled round and round the blazing tree, uttering a hoarse, short cry at intervals, and flapping her huge wings, as if maddened with rage and despair. Anon she dashed furiously at Schaffhold, who, nothing daunted, struck at her with his axe, the only weapon of defense. The bird wheeled round him, and then plunged madly into the flames to the rescue of its young. Long and fruitless were its efforts; it mingled its horrid shrieks in the blast of the storm till the country around was aroused; but all in vain was its struggles, the fire bed so weakened it that, overcome, the huge creature fell at full length, exhausted, at the feet of the youth, who, with one mighty stroke of his axe, severed the head from the prostrate enemy, which should now no longer be the terror of the husbandmen, and which, if the Duke were but rightly minded toward the honest and deserving, should lead him to his fortune. Dragging the carcass of his prostrate foe to the edge of the precipice, he precipitated it over the side, end at length managed to make a safe descent with it into the valley. Here, to his surprise, the whole population, as well as the stately followers of the court, were assembled, attracted by the fire and the wailing cries of the condor, and had been the witnesses of his prowess.

The Duke listened to his account of his adventure, and demanded his name.

"Shaffhold, the son of Wolfgang, the herdman," was the reply; and the youth saw with pain the smile which passed round the noble circle.

But the Duke exclaimed after a moment's hesitation:

"Bring forth my daughter!"

Several of the knights ventured to remonstrate. But the Duke once more bade them do his bidding.

There was a pause, and presently Rupeta appeared, leaning on her mother's arm, pale and trembling. Again their was a murmur, but the Duke exclaimed:

"I pledged my royal word that whoever should slay the condor should receive my daughter's hand; it is true, I did not think that one so lowly born would attempt, or if attempt, succeed against such noble knights, but, as success has attended his efforts, he has shown himself more worthy than you all, and I will not break my word. Young man take my daughter; thou art comely as thou art brave, and let no knight here murmur at my royal right to do justice to desert."

Schaffhold advanced to the Duke and kneeling down, exclaimed:

"I would risk life a thousand times for so fair a prize, but I will not take the hand that the lady doth not willingly bestow."

"Now, by the rood, thy spirit is ...

THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE.

Description by an Eye-Witness.

Letter from Midshipman Edward D. Taussig, of the Steamer Wateree.

The St Louis *Democrat* publishes a letter, written to his parents, in St. Louis, by Edward D. Tanssig, a midshipman on board the steamer Wateree, stranded on the cost of Peru during the late earthquake, from which we make the following extracts:

UNITED STATES STEAMER WATEREE,
STRANDED NEAR ARICA, August 21, 1868.

* * * * * About five o'clock on the 13th, we experienced a shock of an earthquake, accompanied by a low rumbling noise. The shock at first was very gentle, so as barely to make the ship tremble, but gradually increased so that we were soon in commotion. Upon rushing on deck, we saw great masses of the Morro, (a white cliff which protects the town from the southwest winds which generally blow here,) then the houses began to sheke and tremble, the people to flee towards the hills and the plaza, to escape being buried amongst the ruins of the houses. The shock lasted about ten minutes, and destroyed about one-half of the town. The sea then slightly receded, but in a few minutes again rushed in with immense velocity, its course being along the beach. It carried everything before it, and being accompanied with another shock more violent than the first one, every house in Arica but two, was either washed away by the sea or shaken to the ground by the shock. A great many of the people had crowded in front of the custom house and on the Mole, and some sixty of them are supposed to have been carried away by the current, which totally submerged the Mole, for, upon the sea receding, neither they nor the least sign of the Mole were to be seen. Immediately after the second shock, a man crying for help was seen upon a mass of earth and weeds, drifting by us, being carried along by the current, which was running with great swiftness. Immediately after the first shock, all the boats were lowered and one of them, the first cutter, was manned. Upon hearing the cries of the man on the front, Mr. Stuyvesant asked for an officer to go in the first cutter, so I volunteered, and as soon as the boat could be hauled alongside, or rather under her stern, I let myself down into her, cast off and letting go the painter, pulled in the direction from which his voice was heard, but by this time, he was far beyond the reach of our aid, and the sea receding again with great violence, we barely escaped being carried to sea; fortunately we brought up close alongside the Wateree again and a rope thrown to us was made fast to our bows.

The scene now was fearful; the town of Morro enveloped in smoke and dust, for the houses falling down had started three or four fires in the different portions of town. The swiftness of the current had carried us about a mile north and east of our anchorage; a brig in-shore of us went on the rocks, and a bark with American colors was on her beam ends. The sea always came in from the south and west and went out from the north and east; during part of the time a strong breeze blew from the south and west also. The Fredonia and the Peruvian corvette "America" until then hed still held their ground. An English bark, the Chauarcillo, was being dragged in the same direction as we. The sky was overcast, so thet at six it was perfectly dark. The ship had now two anchors down, with about 100 fathoms (600 feet) to each chain. The chain of the Chauarcillo rushed out with such speed as to strike great flashes of fire in passing through her hawser pipes; the sea came in, in immense waves, so that in the cutter—for I was still hanging to the stern of the Wateree by the rope that had been thrown us. The spray wet us completely and rocked so violently as to endanger the equilibrium of the boat. Violent shocks were felt every few minutes, keeping everything in commotion. The sea was covered with the debris of the wreck—houses, railroad cars and tracks, boats, men, dogs, trees, logs, &c., were rapidly carried past us, first one way and then the other. The boats made fast to the ship had great difficulty in keeping clear of the drift-wood.

About half-past six P. M. the rope which held my boat to the ship broke, casting us adrift for a few seconds. I was in great uncertainty whether to go to sea, make for the "Fredonia" or for the "America." The waves and currents decided for the America, so thet with all our might and main we pulled for her. I rendered willing hands to the stroke oarsmen in order to make sure that all hands kept one stroke, for if any had failed we would immediately have been drowned. I never pulled so hard in all my life; and, although it could not have been more than two or three minutes before we were under the stern of the America, I had but little breath left in me to go through the rest of my adventures. The Peruvians cast us a small line, which, with our oars pulling, kept us pretty close under her stern. The Helen was of little use, as the sea was now in such a ferment that it was impossible to tell from where the current did *not* come. The Peruvians then threw us another line, which we made fast, and then seeing it was impossible for the boat to live in such a sea, I ordered the men to climb up, which they did rapidly as possible. We had a good deal of slack rope, and the sea would sometimes bring us close under the America's counter, and then would tauten out the line to its full extent. Our lives were not worth a farthing at this time. The cries of the crew were dreadful. The lights of the Wateree in sight, and the yells with ...

next morning I returned to the Wateree, and found her about 500 yards from high water mark, and 12 feet above the level of the sea. The tidal wave, by measurement, was 42 feet high. Have been hard at work every day standing watch, kidnapping mules, getting water and burying the dead. All of the Fredonia's crew are lost except Captain, Doctor Pann, and two of the crew who were washed ashore alive. I've written this by the camp fire and have not time to revise or correct it. The America is right ahead of us, near the water's edge. The bark Chauarcillo is a complete wreck. A little off our starboard bow the Fredonia and another bark have been so completely broken up that there is hardly a plank left to show where they were cast ashore. A brig is upright about half was between here and Arica; every vessel in the harbor was cast ashore.

The dearest word in our language is Love. The greatest is God. The word expressing the shortest time is Now. The three make the greatest and sweetest duty of man.

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Cast Iron undergoes marked changes under the alternate action of heat and cold, and the human body is not cast iron. On the contrary, it is a combination of delicate tissues and fibres, which are exquisitely sensitive to atmospheric changes, and, unless protected against sudden and violent variations of temperature by wise precautions, are sure to be disastrously affected by them.

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J. C. Hughes, Prof. Surgery Medical Department, Iowa University, Keokuk; Prof. Sanford, Keokuk; J. Adams Allen, Prof. Theory and Practice, Rush Medical College, Chicago; Moses Gunn, Prof. Surgery, Rush Medical College, Chicago; Prof. J. C. Bobbs, Indianapolis, Ind.; Prof. Andrews, Lind University, Medical Department Chicago, Rev. J. A. Piper, Quincy, Ills.; C. W. Mead, Supt. H. & St. Joe R. R.; Andy Dupp, Esq., Freight Clerk, C. B. & Q. R. R. je2-dawtf

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LEGAL NOTICES.

To John Patterson, Robert Patterson, William Patterson, Jacob Patterson, F. H. Patterson, Reason Richards, and Elizabeth, his wife, (late Elizabeth Patterson,) Edwin C. Randall, and Mary E., his wife, (late Mary E. Patterson;) Basil L. Thorp, and the unknown heirs of Rachel, his wife, deceased, (late Rachel Patterson;) and the unknown heirs of Thomas Patterson, deceased; heirs at law Frances Miller, deceased, (late Frances Patterson,) and late of Adams county, Illinois, and all others interested.

TAKE NOTICE, I SHALL APPLY to the County Court of the county of Adams, and State of Illinois, at the next October term of said Court, and on the thirty-first day of said month, for leave to sell the following described real estate, situated in said county of Adams, to-wit: The south half of the southwest quarter, and the west twenty acres of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter, all of section numbered thirty-two (32) in township two (2) north of range eight (8) west, fourth principal meridian, situate, lying and being in the county of Adams, and the State of Illinois, of which the late Frances Miller died seized, to pay the debts, bequests and legacies, and make distribution of any residue after paying said debts, bequests and legacies, among the heirs at law of the said Frances Miller, deceased, in accordance with and in obedience to the provisions of the last will and testament of the said Frances Miller, deceased, as aforesaid, at which time and place you are hereby notified to attend and show cause why it should not be sold for the purposes aforesaid.

JOSEPH TURNER,
Executor of Frances Miller, deceased.
Dated September 17, 1868.
U. U. KEATH, Attorney for Executor.
sel7w3t dt

MEDICAL.

NEW DRUG STORE.

SCHULTHEIS BROS.,

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

DRUGS AND MEDICINES!

Paints, Varnishes,
Window Glass,
FANCY GOODS,
Traveling Baskets, Stationery, &c.

☞Look for big Brass Signs, No. 421 North side square. sept17 dawly

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S
VERMIFUGE,
The Safest and Most Effective
REMEDY FOR WORMS
That has ever been discovered.

This celebrated specific for Worms is used with the utmost freedom and confidence by gentlemen who have obtained eminence in the medical profession, and many of these, throwing aside their prejudices, have cheerfully given certificates testifying to its superiority. It is used exclusively, for the simple reason that

Nothing has yet been discovered which can be substituted in its place.

And it is given without apprehension, because every one knows its perfect safety. It has now been before the public for over "FORTY YEARS," and has attested its superiority in thousands of cases, throughout all parts of the world.

It is the imperative duty of every parent to watch the health of his child, and to provide himself with this potent specific.

Be careful to observe the initials of the name, and see that you get

"B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE."

B. A. Fahnestock, Son & Co.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
SOLE PROPRIETORS. aug8 w6m

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS
FOR THE
FALL TRADE!

FOX & LEMLEY
Are now opening a large and attractive stock of
FALL GOODS
Among which may be found three hundred choice styles of
DRESS GOODS,
Black and Fancy Silks,
SILK POPLINS!

Also Changeable Poplins, Reps, Dragonels down to 20 cents per yard.

Shawls, every price and quality. Domestics, every grade and description. Housekeeping Goods, Linens, Laces, Lace Sets, Collars, Gloves, Trimmings, Notions, &c., &c., Cloaking, Jeans, Cassimeres, Flannels, Blankets, &c.

Our advantages in buying for cash enable us to sell 10 to 20 per cent. less than those who buy on time, and we are determined to give our friends the advantage of it. Our stock will be found as complete as any in the West, and we will insure satisfaction to all who will favor us with a call. We invite you to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
sep10 dawly

LARGE STOCK
OF
SPRING DRY GOODS

GRAND OPENING AT
FOX & LEMLEY'S,
46 FOURTH STREET.
THEY ARE OFFERING
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS
TO BUYERS THIS SPRING.
MOTTO.—The interest of the buyer is their interest.

Cheap Dry Goods,
SPLENDID STOCK,
AT
FOX & LEMLEY,
46 FOURTH STREET.
West Side Washington Park.
fel3dawly

INSURANCE NOTICES.

GEO. W. FOSS & SON,
GENERAL
Insurance Agents
FIRE, MARINE,
Life, Accident
—AND—
LIVE STOCK INSURANCE ...

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE
PREPARATION!

"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"

Compound Fluid Extract
BUCHU!
A Positive and Specific Remedy
FOR DISEASES OF THE
Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the water or calcerous depositions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is taken by

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu!

For weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretions, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to exertion, Loss of power,
Loss of memory, Difficulty of breathing,
Weak nerves, Trembling,
Horror of disease, Wakefulness,
Dimness of vision, Pain in the back,
Hot hands, Flushing of the body,
Dryness of the skin, Eruptions on the face,
Universal lassitude of the muscular system. Pallid countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows

Impotency, Fatuity, Epileptic Fits,

In one of which the patient may expire.

Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases"

Insanity and Consumption.

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess.

The Records of Insane Asylums

And the melancholy deaths by Consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

The constitution once affected with

ORGANIC WEAKNESS,

Requires the aid of Medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which

Helmbold's Extract Buchu
INVARIABLY DOES.

A Trial Will Convince the Most Skeptical.

In many affections peculiar to females,

THE EXTRACT BUCHU

Is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus state of the Uterus, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from indiscretion, habits of dissipation, or in the

Decline or Change of Life.

(See symptoms above.)

No Family Should be Without It.

Take no more Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant Medicine for Unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu
—AND—
IMPROVED ROSE-WASH
CURES SECRET DISEASES.

In all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire, and gives strength to urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing strictures of the Urethra, allaying pain and inflamation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling all poisonous, diseased and worn out matter.

Use Helmbold's Extract Buchu

For all affections and diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in

Male or Female,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a Diuretic

Helmbold's Extract Buchu
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

And is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicine.

PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE.

I make no "secret" of "ingredients."

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries selected with great care,

PREPARED IN VACUO,

BY H. T. HELMBOLD,

Practical and Analytical Chemist, and Sole Manufacturer of

Helmbold's Genuine Preparation.

AFFIDAVIT.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. Helmbold, who, being duly sworn, doth say his preparations contains no narcotic, no mercury or injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable. H. T. HELMBOLD.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 23d day of November, 1864. WM. P. HIBBERD, Alderman.

"We venture the assertion, that if he were elected President instead of Vice President, and there should be left out some States of the South by virtue of the recent legislation in Congress, *he would wipe it all out, take possession of the White House and blot out the "record of infamy made by Congress since* 1865."

GEN. T. EWING, JR., ALSO SAYS:

"Gen. Blair at the head of the militia will be a match for Gen. Grant at the head of the regular army."

Ex-Governor Wise, in his eloquent way says.

"He did not care for the platform. It told a lie its first resolution. It said secession was dead; that was not so, secession was more alive than ever. He supported the nominees, especially Blair, because he has declared that he would assume military power."

From the Columbia (South Carolina) Crisis.

The bold and stirring letter of Frank Blair in favor of the counter-revolution for which the people everywhere are sighing, and through which alone there is hope of escape from military despotism and barbarous mongrelism, touched the popular heart; and as to the representatives of these counter-revolutionary principles, he received the unanimous endorsement of the convention.

"I yield to none in devotion to that 'Lost Cause' for which we fought. Never shall I believe that the cause itself failed, and that the principles which gave it life were wrong. Never shall I brand the men who upheld it so nobly as 'rebels' and 'traitors.' Should this dear old mother of ours call her sons together to defend her alters, if life and volition are left to me, none will respond more cheerfully and promptly than myself." — *Wade Hampton.*

"Secession is not dead; it is more alive to-day than ever. I support Blair because he promises a revolution."—*Gov. Wise of Virginia.*

Not one honest man south of Mason and Dixon's line is ashamed of the musket he bore or the sword he drew in defense of the Confederate flag. The man who says he is ashamed of it lies. Let every honest man at the North be sure of the fact, that the man who says so wants to swindle money out of somebody. He is a knave either in the first or last degree.—*Charleston Mercury.*

The country is by far too large to remain very long under one government; and the day will come when the South will be independent.—*Memphis Appeal.*

The Democratic party will rise in its might and majesty, and pulverise and purge the Congress just as Cromwell purged Parliament. The signs of the times are pregnant with resistance to radical tyranny, and *the dagger of Brutus may aid* in accomplishing our redemption from radical rule, ruin and usurpation.—*Mobile Tribune.*

PERSONAL.

Attorney General Evarts celebrated his silver wedding recently in Windsor, Vt.

Longfellow was, on the 21st, at Interlaken, Switzerland, with numerous wealthy Bostonians.

In Leeds, England, there is a Lincoln block of buildings, named in honor of the great President.

It is stated that Edwin Booth recently purchased some "cloth of gold" for his costume in Richelieu, at $125 per yard.

Crabtree, the father of Lotta, was run over by a railroad train on Saturday last, has had one leg amputated, and lies in a critical condition.

George W. Demers, Esq., editor of the Albany *Journal*, has been seriously ill from an attack of neuralgia, which has settled in the spine and head.

Edward McPherson, clerk in the House of Representatives, and a neighbor and an intimate acquaintance of the late Thad. Stevens, is writing a biography of that statesman.

Hercules Dousneau, one of the earliest citizens of Prairie du Chien, died suddenly of heart disease, in that place, on Saturday last, at the age of 68. He early located at Prairie du Chien, and obtained a wide influence over the Indians of the northwest, besides acquiring a very large fortune, being counted the wealthiest man in Wisconsin.

ILLINOIS ITEMS.

A correspondent of the Jacksonville *Journal* states that proposals have been made to furnish the iron and complete the Rock Island, Alton and St. Louis Railroad by January, 1870, provided the road bed is prepared for the superstructure.

The stock express, from Chicago, on the Rock Island Road, broke an axle when two and a half miles east Marseilles, LaSalle county, early Wednesday morning, in consequence of which three cars were thrown from the track and badly smashed, and the track torn up for a distance of three rods.

An attempt was made by the inmates of the Knox county jail to escape on Tuesday night. A huge stone had been raised, the prisoners were all together, and one inmate, Tom Conner, had one leg outside, when discovered by Sheriff Bradshaw, who immediately fired at him, and the leg was quickly drawn in. When the Sheriff entered the jail a few minutes afterward, all was quiet and each prisoner in his own cell.

illustration and defence. Other systems of religion are usually delicate exotics, and will not bear transplanting; but if the Bible be false, the facility with which it overleaps the otherwise impassable boundaries of race and clime, and domiciliates itself among so many different nations, is assuredly a far more striking and wonderful proof of human ignorance, perverseness and stupidity, than is afforded in the limited prevelence of even the most abject superstition; or if it really has merits which, though a fable, have enabled it to impose so comprehensively and variously on mankind, wonderful indeed must have been the skill in its composition, so wonderful that even the infidel himself ought never to regard it but with the profoundest reverence as far too successful and sublime a fabrication to admit a thought of scoff and ridicule."

SIMPLY BELIEVE.—Let me entreat you to look to the world of God's Testimony, and think not that anything else than a simple reception of these words, "the blood of Christ cleanseth from all sin" is necessary for the purpose of your being cleansed from your sin. It is the idea that something more is necessary, which obstructs this reception. It is the imagination of a great personal work to which you must set yourself, and in which you have hitherto sat down in listlessness and despair, that keeps you at a distance from God. He approaches you with overtures; and what you have to do is to give credit to them. This is doing the work of God, that you believe on Him whom He hath sent; and could this transition be accomplished, then would you be translated into a habit of cheerful and progressive obedience, which, in a way of legalism, or in the attempt to establish a righteousness of your own, you never can attain.—*Dr. Chalmers.*

PRAYER.—Prayer is the omnipotence of God on the earth. God often gilds the darkest season with a hidden ray, and prayer makes it manifest.

By prayer our minds are put in a prepared state to be equal to impromptu duties. Prayer makes us cheerful; for it keeps us looking to God, and this constant dependence upon him saves us from fretting with ourselves.

God takes care of all we commit to Him, though we forget when and where we asked those favors at his hand. In watching unto prayer, we give thanks for answers. Prayer is talking with God, in such confidence and simplicity, we would not dare to approach any created being—for we know all is safe with Him, and He never mocks our weakness.

Praying and believing should be inseparable, for the same Holy Spirit inspires both.—*N. W. Christian Advocate.*

POLITICAL.

The French Republicans of Detroit have organized a Tanners club 200 strong.

Hon. Horace Maynard has been renominated by the Republicans of the Second District of Tennessee.

That was a pregnant expression of an observing little Republican in Ellsworth, Mo., on seeing the names of Seymour and Blair inscribed on the national flag: "Why, they have got *their* names on *our* flag!"

Letters have been received at Washington from Gen. Schenck, giving the most encouraging accounts of the progress of the campaign in Ohio, and promising a glorious Republican success in that State in October.

Frank Blair's love for the Irish, whom he calls "Finnigans," is no less than the respect which he evidently entertains for the Germans. He was fond of referring to Gen. Fremont's staff officers as "a pack of d—d Dutch."

A Copperhead, in New York, who has in his employ a one-armed soldier, deducts from his wages the time required for him to obtain his pension, once in six months. An example of Democratic benevolence and gratitude.

Gen. Franz Sigel made a speech at the Turner Festival, at Morrisiana, N. J., a few days ago, concluding with the declaration that he "would rejoice to know that the Turners would *vote with the party whose principles are like their own, and who are for equal rights for* ALL MEN."

At Pontiac, Ill., at the great meeting held on Thursday last, the feature of the procession that most tickled the popular fancy was a tan-yard on wheels. "It was a fully equipped institution, supplied with a full complement of workmen, tanners, of course, and before the procession came to a halt they had worked themselves into a fine perspiration."

Letters indorsing Gen. Grant in the strongest terms, and expressing an earnest desire for his election, have been received in Washington City from the following foreign ministers and consuls: C. M. Clay and his secretary of legation, Mr. Curtin, at St. Petersburg; John P. Hale, at Spain; John A. Dix and his secretary, Mr. Hoffert, at Paris; Mr. Watts, now minister to Austria; Mr. Morris, at Constantinople; Mr. Marsh, at Italy; Mr. Harrington, at Switzerland; Consul Murphy, at Frankfort; Consuls Nicolay, at Paris, and Hay, at Vienna; Mr. Moran, secretary of legation at England, and over two-thirds of all the consuls it has been able to reach by mail in the past six weeks.

the Duke, and though in humble garb many a high born cavalier might have envied the noble and graceful form and the majestic beauty of his countenance. Nature had gifted him with matchless perfection of person; his mien was not that of a peasant but of a free born noble—for which, indeed, he was noted throughout the country.

As the Duke with his train entered the castle where he was lodged young Schaffhold passed mournfully along the mountain side under the shadow of projecting rocks. He had not gone far when his steps were arrested. At a few paces distant, a young and beautiful woman richly dressed, lay sleeping upon the ground, her fair cheeks rested on her hand, her soft brown hair, unclasped, followed the waving line of her figure. So exquisite was this image of beauty that the young herdsman stood gazing at her several minutes, unable to remove his eyes; suddenly, however, he started forward, as he saw a viper of the most poisonous kind, glide swiftly over the moss toward the head of the sleeping girl. Schaffhold sprang forward in time to strike the reptile dead with his staff. The noise awoke the young girl, when, seeing the snake, she started up with a cry of horror. The next instant, comprehending the danger from which she had escaped, she turned with a look of gratitude to him who had saved her. At the same instant a voice called from the thicket, "Princess Rubeta!"

I am here, answered the young girl, and Schaffhold at once knew her rank. She was the eldest daughter of the Duke.

With a heavy heart he turned away and was out of sight when the attendants came to the spot. The Princess walked on to the castle, and no sooner was it known what had befallen her than the young pages and attendents hastened to her. But no traces of the youth who had rendered her this signal service could be discovered. That day before sunset the peasantry were assembling in holiday attire, decorated with ribbons and flowers to appear before the Duke and his family. All the herdsmen except Schaffhold were there, and the eyes of the Princess sought only him. When she found him not she sighed and tears filled her beautiful eyes.

Schaffhold wandered in the woods the rest of the evening, and returned home late at night to think and dream of Rubeta. With morning, resolution came. "She cannot be mine," he said mournfully, "but I may at least win a name that she may not disdain to hear." He quitted his father's hut early, and his steps involuntarily turned towards the castle where the Duke's party lodged. There was an unusual concourse of people before the gates. A herald came forth mounted on a white horse decorated with trappings, preceded by a trumpeter and accompanied by several knights. Schaffhold approached as near as possible. The trumpet sounded, and after it ceased, the herald made this proclamation in a loud voice:

"Our gracious Duke, Henry the First, sends greeting to his lieges of the country of Neuberg, and having heard that the whole valley is plagued with a condor of an unusual and extraordinary magnitude, by which the lives and property of his subjects are endangered, he doth hereby promise to the brave man who shall kill this bird and destroy its nest, the hand of his daughter, the Princess Rubeta, in marriage."

Bewildering and trembling with newborn life, struggling with fear, the young herdsman listened to the words of the herald. When he had onded the trumpet again sounded.

The young Princess sat weeping in her chamber. The Duchess, her mother, stood regarding her almost sternly, and reproved her for want of submission to the parental will.

"Ah! my mother," murured Rubeta, "must I then wed a man whom I cannot love, if he chance to slay the bird?"

"The Duke's honor is pledged, my child, and the man who shall do this act in honor of thee and him, is not unworthy, though he should be the lowly born of thy land."

The Princess shook her head and continued to weep.

"Ah!" exclaimed the Duchess, "can it be possible that thou lovest already?"

The Princess covered her blushing face with her hands.

"His name!" demanded the Duchess; "who has dared to aspire unknown?"

"None! none!" exclaimed Rubeta, "he but saved my life."

"Ha! the youth who killed the snake whilst thou wast sleeping."

"The same."

"Why, it was but a hind, a peasant; out on thee, forward girl."

The Princess lifted up her eyes. "Was not Piostus, the founder of my father's honored race, a herdsman, too?"

The Duchess frowned, and ordered her daughter to attend her to her apartment.

It is needless to say that the Duke's proclamation caused great excitement amongst the pages and knights of the court. Each was eager to obtain the prize. The country was scoured by huntsmen in every direction, and every cranny of the rocks was scanned for the eyrie of the condor.

"Thou, too, my son," said old Wolfgang, "surely thou dost not dream to contend in this pursuit which only may be accomplished by a knight," as he saw his son prepar-

him by a circuitous route to the summit; this peril surmounted, he was now to strives for his life with the fierce enemy whose realm he had invaded. The condor sat perched on the nest, whetting her beak for the encounter, her large eyes glaring defiance. To ascend the tree would have been destruction; and no cross-bow, a bolt from which would have stood him much need, had he. A thought struck him to kindle a fire beneath the tree. With speed he gathered together a few dried boughs and brushwood; he fastened it to the end of a long pole which he had cut down with his axe. Then striking fire, he kindled it and placed it as high as he could reace in the branches of the tree.

The half decoyed boughs were instantly on fire. The violence of the wind swept it upward, and the nest itself was wrapped in flames. The condor had taken flight at the first gush of smoke, but recalled by the cries of her young, wheeled round and round the blazing tree, uttering a hoarse, short cry at intervals, and flapping her huge wings, as if maddened with rage and despair. Anon she dashed furiously at Schaffhold, who, nothing daunted, struck at her with his axe, the only weapon of defense. The bird wheeled round him, and then plunged madly into the flames to the rescue of its young. Long and fruitless were its efforts; it mingled its horrid shrieks in the blast of the storm till the country around was aroused; but all in vain was its struggles, the fire had so weakened it that, overcome, the huge creature fell at full length, exhausted, at the feet of the youth, who, with one mighty stroke of his axe, severed the head from the prostrate enemy, which should now no longer be the terror of the husbandmen, and which, if the Duke were but rightly minded toward the honest and deserving, should lead him to his fortune. Dragging the carcass of his prostrate foe to the edge of the precipice, he precipitated it over the side, and at length managed to make a safe descent with it into the valley. Here, to his surprise, the whole population, as well as the stately followers of the court, were assembled, attracted by the fire and the wailing cries of the condor, and had been the witnesses of his prowess.

The Duke listened to his account of his adventure, and demanded his name.

"Shaffhold, the son of Wolfgang, the herdman," was the reply; and the youth saw with pain the smile which passed round the noble circle.

But the Duke exclaimed after a moment's hesitation:

"Bring forth my daughter!"

Several of the knights ventured to remonstrate. But the Duke once more bade them do his bidding.

There was a pause, and presently Rupeta appeared, leaning on her mother's arm, pale and trembling. Again their was a murmur, but the Duke exclaimed:

"I pledged my royal word that whoever should slay the condor should receive my daughter's hand; it is true, I did not think that one so lowly born would attempt, or if attempt, succeed against such noble knights, but, as success has attended his efforts, he has shown himself more worthy than you all, and I will not break my word. Young man take my daughter; thou art comely as thou art brave, and let no knight here murmur at my royal right to do justice to desert."

Schaffhold advanced to the Duke and kneeling down, exclaimed:

"I would risk life a thousand times for so fair a prize, but I will not take the hand that the lady doth not willingly bestow."

"Now, by the rood, thy spirit is knightly enough," exclaimed Duke Henry. "But it is our will that thou dost wed the lady. Rubeta, what sayest thou?"

"I will obey thee, my father," said the maiden, from whose cheek the flush of joy had chased away its paleness.

The Duke joined their hands. "And that thou mayst have a home stately enough for a princely bride," he continued, "I will give thee as much land as thou canst encircle in one day's journey. On the rock thou didst climb—the condor's eyrie—I will build a statuary castle for thee and thine, which shall be called Greifenstein, in remembrance of the bird which has brought the fortune."

The same day was the bridal of the princess and herdsman solemnly celebrated. On the following morning Shaffhold commenced the circuit of the land which formed the domains of Greifenstein. The Duke confirmed the gift, and in the presence of the whole court, created the young man a knight and noble, and the title of Baron Schaafgottsch.

C. V. Eskridge, a printer of Emporia, Kansas, is the Republican candidate, for Lieutenant Governor in that State. He was once employed as a printer at Naperville, Ill.

General John A. Logan and Hon. E. M. Stanton, late Secretary of War, will address the people of Iowa and Nebraska at Council Bluffs some time during the month of October.

One of the negro speakers in the Georgia Legislature, being sneered at for his rude speech, replied: "You laugh at my ignorance; would you have been any more learned than I am if, for fifty-seven years, you were not permitted to own a spelling-book without running the risk of the lash?" This was a home-thrust, but it was not appreciated by the chivalry.

was manned. Upon hearing the cries of the man on the float, Mr. Stuyvesant asked for an officer to go in the first cutter, so I volunteered, and as soon as the boat could be hauled alongside, or rather under her stern, I let myself down into her, cast off and letting go the painter, pulled in the direction from which his voice was heard, but by this time, he was far beyond the reach of our aid, and the sea receding again with great violence, we barely escaped being carried to sea; fortunately we brought up close alongside the Wateree again and a rope thrown to us was made fast to our bows.

The scene now was fearful; the town of Morro enveloped in smoke and dust, for the houses falling down had started three or four fires in the different portions of town. The swiftness of the current had carried us about a mile north and east of our anchorage; a brig in-shore of us went on the rocks, and a bark with American colors was on her beam ends. The sea always came in from the south and west and went out from the north and east; during part of the time a strong breeze blew from the south and west also. The Fredonia and the Peruvian corvette "America" until then had still held their ground. An English bark, the Chauarcillo, was being dragged in the same direction as we. The sky was overcast, so that at six it was perfectly dark. The ship had now two anchors down, with about 100 fathoms (600 feet) to each chain. The chain of the Chauarcillo rushed out with such speed as to strike great flashes of fire in passing through her hawser pipes; the sea came in, in immense waves, so that in the cutter—for I was still hanging to the stern of the Wateree by the rope that had been thrown us. The pray wet us completely and rocked so violently as to endanger the equilibrium of the boat. Violent shocks were felt every few minutes, keeping everything in commotion. The sea was covered with the debris of the wreck—houses, railroad cars and tracks, boats, men, dogs, trees, logs, &c., were rapidly carried past us, first one way and then the other. The boats made fast to the ship had great difficulty in keeping clear of the driftwood.

About half-past six P. M. the rope which held my boat to the ship broke, casting us adrift for a few seconds. I was in great uncertainty whether to go to sea, make for the "Fredonia" or for the "America." The waves and currents decided for the America, so that with all our might and main we pulled for her. I rendered willing hands to the stroke oarsmen in order to make sure that all hands kept one stroke, for if any had failed we would immediately have been drowned. I never pulled so hard in all my life; and, although it could not have been more than two or three minutes before we were under the stern of the America, I had but little breath left in me to go through the rest of my adventures. The Peruvians cast us a small line, which, with our oars pulling, kept us pretty close under her stern. The Helen was of little use, as the sea was now in such a ferment that it was impossible to tell from where the current did *not* come. The Peruvians then threw us another line, which we made fast, and then seeing it was impossible for the boat to live in such a sea, I ordered the men to climb up, which they did rapidly as possible. We had a good deal of slack rope, and the sea would sometimes bring us close under the America's counter, and then would tauten out the line to its full extent. Our lives were not worth a farthing at this time. The cries of the crew were dreadful. The lights of the Wateree in sight, and the yells with were which she was hailed by the drunken crew of the America were such that even now they ring in my ears, filling me with madness, for I knew that they were useless; that all the Wateree's boats had been swept away, and even had she had boats, the seas would have swallowed them up. Soon after, the foremast went by the board and the maintopmast followed; fearing that the mizzen would go also, the boat's crew and I huddled together on the poop deck, holding on to the backstays. I fortunately found a small piece of rope, what is called rattling stuff, with which I lashed myself to the royal backstay. The ship was canted to starboard, so we all kept to port. We were now hard aground, yet the sea continually swept us fore and aft. I now began to feel pretty secure, as unless the sea rose again, which I did not think, the ship would remain where she was all right, being an extraordinary strong one. Suddenly the sea receded, and we were left without an inch of water under us. After discovering that the sand was hard, all of the boat's crew but two left the ship with me. We formed in two ranks, grasped hands, so as to haul up the stumblers and help the weak, and then ran for dear life, for the sea was coming in again, fortunately not with great velocity, so that we reached dry land after a run about a half mile.

A tramp of about four miles brought us to Arica, where, on the hills, I found Captains Gibbs and Daty and several others of our officers were there waiting for news of their ships, and aiding the wounded. Mrs. Johnson, the wife of Lieutenant Commander M. L. Johnson, was killed by the first shock. Her death was instantaneous. She was very much liked by us, and had intended to go home in a month or two. The

Old Father Time takes many a year
To turn to white dark colored hair;
But instantly the EXCELSIOR DYE
Brings back the tint that charms the eye;
And Nature owns that cunning Art
Can her own living hues impart.

Cristadoro's Hair Preservative.

Oh, how beautifully glossy your hair looks of late, Maria. Yes, Julia, since I have used Cristadoro's Hair Preservative and Beautifier, my Hair has improved wonderfully, and stopped falling out altogether.

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ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS

Where one was sold a few years ago a thousand are sold now.

They strengthen, warm and invigorate the part upon which they are applied, and relieve nervous affections of the bowels, lumbago, pains of the side, and usually all local pains. In affections of the kidneys they are of great service.

Lame Back.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23, 1859.

T. ALLCOCK & Co.—*Gentlemen:* I lately suffered severely from a weakness in my back. Having heard your plasters much recommended for cases of this kind, I procured one, and the result was all I could desire. A single plaster cured me in a week.

Yours respectfully, J. O. BRIGGS,
Proprietor of the Brandreth House.

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Thousands of Horses die yearly from Colic. This need not be. Dr. Tobias' Venetian Horse Liniment, in pint bottles, price one dollar, will positively cure every case, if given according to the directions, when first taken. It is warranted superior to anything else for Cuts, Galls, Sprains, Old Sores, Swellings and Sore Throat. It is no new remedy, but of 21 years standing, and approved by the first Horsemen in the country. Col. Philo P. Bush, of the Jerome Park Course, has used it for years, and recommends it to his friends. Orders are constantly received for it, from the Racing Stables in England. It has stood the test of time, no one has ever tried it but continues its use. Recollect to get Dr. Tobias' Venitian Horse Liniment in pint bottles, and take no other.

Sold by the Druggists and Store keepers throughout the United States. Depot 10 Park Place, New York. sept17 daw1m

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OFFICE—In Tillson's block, on the corner of Fourth and Maine streets. Entrance from Maine. Rooms 2, 8 and 10, up stairs.

Physicians are cordially invited to call and see the application of the instrument. Citizens are also invited to call and see us.

Dr. D. Meeker is general agent for the sale of county rights and instruments for the States of Illinois, Iowa and Missouri.

REFERENCES:

J. C. Hughes, Prof. Surgery Medical Department, Iowa University, Keokuk; Prof. Sanford, Keokuk; J. Adams Allen, Prof. Theory and Practice, Rush Medical College, Chicago; Moses Gunn, Prof. Surgery, Rush Medical College, Chicago; Prof. J. C. Bobbs, Indianapolis, Ind.; Prof. Andrews, Lind University, Medical Department Chicago; Rev. J. A. Piper, Quincy, Ills.; O. W. Mead, Supt. H. & St. Joe R. R.; Andy Hupp, Esq., Freight Clerk, C. B. & Q R R. jo2-dawtf

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NEW HAT STORE,

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Just opened a Choice Stock of

FALL STYLES OF HATS AND CAPS,

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All for

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N. B.--Silk Hats Shaped to the Head.

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House and Store for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR sale, the well-known premises occupied by himself, in Payson, consisting of four lots, each 100 by 200 feet in size. On the premises are a dwelling house and store, and also a good variety of choice fruit trees. The place is situated at the northwest corner of the Public Square, and is an excellent location for business. Apply to the subscriber or to Samuel P. Church, Esq., Quincy. L. FAXON.

Payson, August 8th, 1868. sept12w3w*

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I OFFER FOR SALE 400 ACRES of the best unimproved land in Pike county, lying five miles northwest from Pittsfield, the county seat, and being in Pittsfield Township, being o ½ sec 6 tp 5 s 4 w and w ½ n w 4 5 s 4 w. Will sell all in a body or divide in parcels to suit purchasers, and will give time on a portion of the purchase money. Price, $16 00 to $20 00 per acre, according to selection. There is a spring of never failing water on the tract.

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I OFFER MY FARM FOR SALE, adjoining the town of Camp Point, Adams Co., Ills., consisting of One Hundred Acres—all in cultivation, and on which will be found a fine dwelling house with all the modern improvements, as well as out-houses. A better barn will be hard to find in the country; stock water in abundance. Orchard—I have about thirteen hundred apple trees, one hundred peach, and a full variety of small fruit; a fine lot of bearing grape vines, &c., &c. Also 40 acres of good timber land—altogether making it one of the most desirable farms in the country. Any person wishing such a place will do well to call soon and see it.

aug29-w4t SILAS GARRETT.

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FROM $10 TO $20 A DAY,

By selling these beautiful goods at political meetings and the like this fall.

Everybody Wants Them.

Wholesale price lists furnished on application. All orders for delivery C. O. D., except from regular customers, must be accompanied by a cash remittance of at least $2 00 to receive attention. Address

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HOOSIER GRAIN DRILL,

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Which makes a constant flow and uniform distribution of all kinds of grain, has fifty-four changes from the smallest to the largest quantity of any kind of grain or seed, is well made and handsomely finished.

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We have a full assortment of the most popular Plows including the Popular

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ONE HUNDRED GROSS of the Celebrated Hero Patent Self-sealing Fruit Jars. The very best in the market. Just received and for sale in quantities to suit, by MONTGOMERY & CO.

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From the best manufacturers for sale at reasonable prices by MONTGOMERY & CO.

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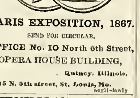

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Refrigerators, Tubing, etc, etc.

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And it is given without apprehension, because every one knows its perfect safety. It has now been before the public for over "FORTY YEARS," and has attested its superiority in thousands of cases, throughout all parts of the world.

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Also Changeable Poplins, Reps, Dragonels down to 20 cents per yard.

Shawls, every price and quality. Domestics, every grade and description. Housekeeping Goods, Linens, Laces, Lace Sets, Collars, Gloves, Trimmings, Notions, &c, &c., Cloaking, Jeans, Cassimeres, Flannels, Blankets, &c.

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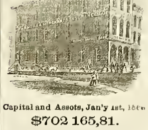

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A Trial Will Convince the Most Skeptical.

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In many affections peculiar to females,

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(See symptoms above)

No Family Should be Without It.

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Take no more Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant Medicine for Unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.

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IMPROVED ROSE-WASH

CURES SECRET DISEASES.

In all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire, and gives strength to urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing strictures of the Urethra, allaying pain and inflamation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling all poisonous, diseased and worn out matter.

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From whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a Diuretic

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And is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicine.

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Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. Helmbold, who, being duly sworn, doth say his preparations contains no narcotic, no mercury or injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable. H. T. HELMBOLD.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 23d day of November, 1864. WM. P. HIBBERD, Alderman, Ninth street, above Race, Philadelphia.

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Ask for Helmbold's—Take no other.
Cut out this advertisement and send for it, and avoid imposition and exposure.

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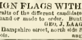
Flags!  Flags!

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